

## Journey through China

### China awakens from sleepy hollow

Special to The Star

MODERNIZATION HAS awakened China. Aerobics, VCR clubs, ham radio associations, secretarial schools and modeling classes have emerged in major cities. Such are just random signs of myriad things that were unheard of only a few years ago. China's modernization has leapt toward the future world. But its hindleg is still solidly implanted in the sleepy hollow.

Every morning, Beijing wakes to the roar of subway trains laden with passengers rushing toward work. For down south in China's heartland province of Hunan, the Wangcun village awakens to the crows of roosters.

Secluded by water and mountains, Wangcun is a one-lane village of about 4,000 residents. It extends along a 4-kilometre

This article is part of a series of stories looking at China's modernization by exploring the contemporary social and cultural trends which are occurring due to economic and political reform. The series was written by Chinese journalist Xu Yaping, and American photo journalist, Don Habib after three months of travel. Interviews, and research in China.

slope marked by a butcher's shop and a few daily necessity stalls, which form the village's major business after rice and tea. Electric wires pass through, but water-wheel grinders, manual plowing and threshing, and straw-ash fertilizers are primary farming methods. Small wooden sampans and ox-carts provide communication with the outside world together with one telephone-line and a few tractors.

Wangcun is among the many Chinese villages that have retained a lifestyle more identical with ancient times. Families have lived here for hundreds of years but, due to illiteracy in the past, no record was available to trace the village history. Tales of ancient sages are carried mouth to mouth as moral teachings. Most households feature a wood stove dug into the earthen floor, baskets of cayenne pepper, racks of noodles, and tea seeds

being dried at the threshold for oil extracting.

Most villagers in Wangcun wear rain capes platted with pine needles and reed leaves; they beat their laundry clean on the rocks in the streams using no soap; they store their foods in caves where some locals still re-

#### Part III

side. They believe in no god or Buddha but are extremely ghost-fearing.

Marital rituals mark sublime moments of cultural life for the entire village. Unlike most other rural areas in China, the locals have no match-maker. On holidays young women and men sing songs to mock each other before the tone changes to romantic courting ballads. The villagers who belong to the Miao ethnic group have followed the ancient wedding ritual of "elopement." No ceremony is held until the first child is born.

At the first cry of the baby, fireworks rend the air and the village sparks to life. Dowries laden with furniture and embroidered quilts are displayed in the lane. Incense and candles are burnt while the couple kowtows to heaven and earth and then to their parents. A 10-course wedding feast, with 700 or more relatives from the bride's sisters to the groom's uncle's wife's cousins in attendance, lasts two to three days.

"Ceremonies could be much more elaborate, and there are more village festivals than we can afford," says Zhang Minzhu, director of the tourism bureau of the local Jishou prefecture.

Zhang says the village used to hold a "ghost-avoiding" festival on the third day of the fifth month on the lunar calendar. The feet of cattle are bound before families go to hide in caves where they fast all day. At night, they dare not toss in their sleep ages in other provinces have prospered on barren land and bought aeroplanes.

Wangcun's village heads say that geographic conditions have a limited development of local economy. But they are making plans to develop tourism to utilize the breath-taking cliffs and the winding Mengdong River, a landscape of tranquillity broken occasionally by monkey shrieks and jumping fish.

or swat mosquitos for fear of making noise and alerting the ghosts.

"Things like that are superstitious and may not be revived," Zhang says. "But economic improvement may bring a lot of the traditions back."

As a consequence of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), traditions and customs were ravaged and ancient town squares vandalized where the festivals took place. With yearly per capita income snailing from 83 yuan to 200 yuan (US \$1=3.70 yuan) over the last nine years, cultural revival relies on the success of local economy.

Houses are being repaired and paintings of ancient heroes are posted on front gates as door gods. However, legends most popular with Wangcun villagers are not so much how door god Liubel fought Cao Cao 1,700 hundred years ago, but now vill-

Wangcun was known to landscape artists only, but word of its beauty has spread fast and an increasing number of domestic tourists are vacationing here," Zhang says. Both private and government-run inns have been built. Three-table eateries featuring rice 'tofu' and fish caught from the restaurant's balcony are turning a modest profit. At the same time modern staples are encroaching upon the antiquity of Wangcun. Beer cans, barber shops equipped with blow dryers, calendar portraits of Brooke Shields, and a few washing machines dot the shop facades along the cobblestone lane.

These emblems of the modernization drive have trickled down into Wangcun. But they are not yet a reality of the village life. Most residents are just window shoppers of consumer goods. They wear what they weave on the family loom; eat what they grow; listen to local operas instead of pop music, and drink fiery sorghum spirit rather than canned beer. They look forward to tourists and their yuans; but only a few have traveled to a city like Jishou, 96 kilometres away. Most villagers have not heard of Ronald Reagan, no family cars or any cuisines other than their hot-peppery everyday meals.

Most flavours of the urban life are yet beyond Wangcun, but curiosity is aroused. Farmers



A farmer in Wangcun utilizes a basic mode of transportation to carry a load of hay down from the mountain

are dreaming of the day that machines till the fields as they sit on the furrow smoking a pipe. Teen-agers are more willing to spend money on a pair of shiny leather shoes than on a customary blue turban.

Some villagers are worried that, eventually, prosperity of the community will be achieved only at the expense of their culture. Others are enthusiastic about any tape of economic development as long as it helps to improve their living conditions. Most villagers, however, say they just want to keep their feet on the ground and live day to day.

Most families are hoping to get television sets, sewing machines, and cassette recorders. But the absolute priority is building a home with balconies hanging over the stream and painted flying eaves. They save all their money for this, choosing to own an extra empty room rather than



This Wangcun farmer says he dreams of the day when a tractor will do the work and he can sit back and smoke his pipe

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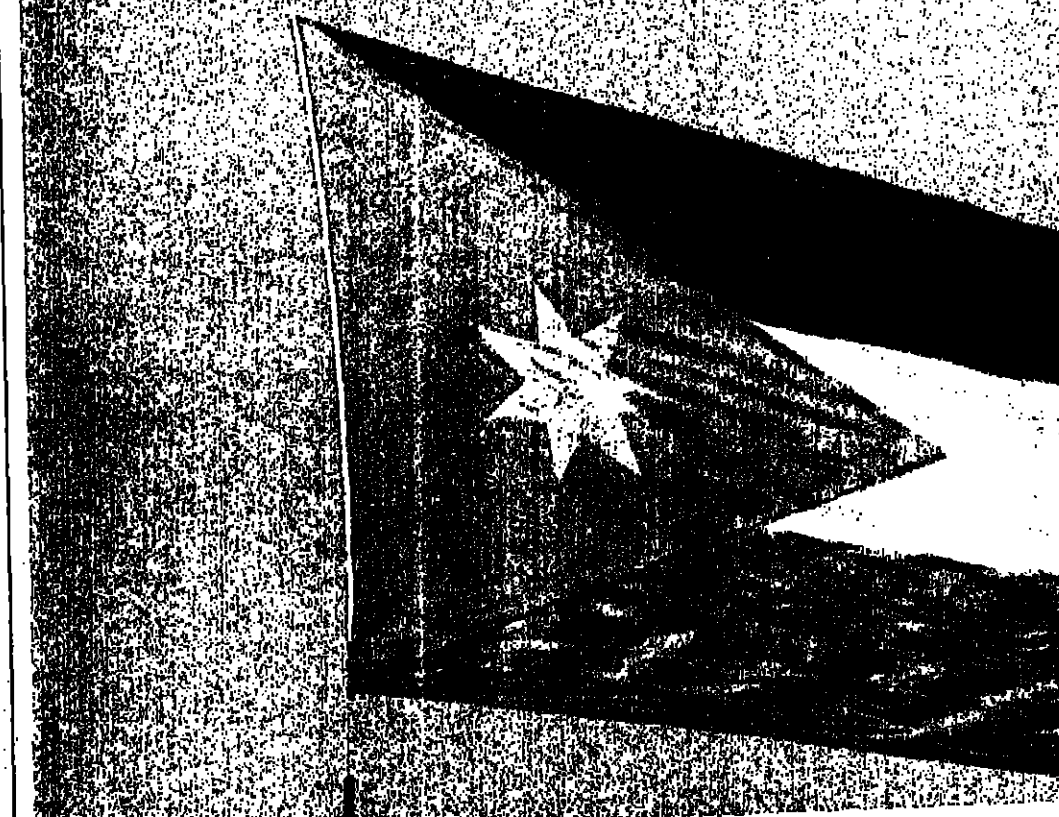
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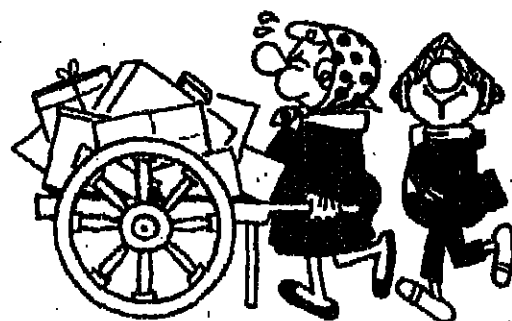
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جرو سالم ستار

## The Peace Pipeline

By Lella Deeb  
Special to The Star

BY THE year 2,000, water is expected to be the major resource problem in the area, according to studies made on the subject, and this is expected to cause "unprecedented upheavals" in the region. But Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Semih Belen told the Star his country's Peace Pipeline project is designed to help the countries of the region in the creation and continuation of peace.

"The author of the project, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, and he, think the water problem will be big, if not now, then in the next century," Belen said in reply to a question on the reason for naming the project the "peace pipeline." This will help the countries of the region in a real and useful co-ordination because they need it, and it will help in the creation and continuation of peace in the region."

Belen said that a Turkish delegation visited Jordan last February to explain the project, which envisages providing a supply of excess water from the Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers in Turkey in two pipelines to Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states, to help alleviate the future water requirements and allow for greater economic expansion and development of the region.

He said no commitment had been required of Jordan except an agreement to allow Turkey a one-year-long feasibility study that will be conducted by the American Brown and Root company and will cost \$ 2.7 million of which Turkey will pay \$800,000, Britain 700,000 and the United States 1.2 million dollars. But the company would need to work in Jordan, as well as the other countries through which the pipeline will pass if constructed, in order to do topographical mapping, aerial or satellite photography, gather data on existing or planned roads, availability of construction materials, fuel for envisaged power stations, and prepare a

## Can it solve the water problems?

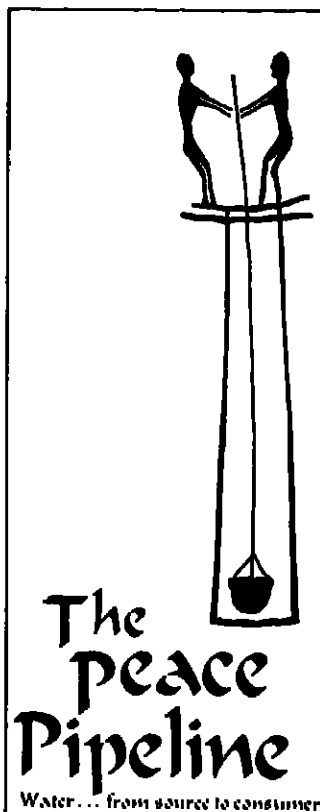
cost estimate for the design, construction and operation of the pipeline and other technical information.

Belen said that Turkey had not yet requested Jordan's agreement officially, but he did not expect a rejection of the proposal. He said the pipeline, originating in Southern Anatolia, will consist of two major pipeline systems; the western line, 2,650 kilometres long, and the Gulf line, 3,900 kilometres long.

The completed lines, expected to take eight to 10 years of construction, will cost a total of nearly \$ 13 billion dollars, Belen said, adding he was confident the financing would be made available. The western line would cost 8.5 billion dollars, while the Gulf line would come up to 12.5 billion dollars, including all present construction costs and the 1986 dollar market price. But at the end, such cubic metre of water from the western line would cost 84 cents, and 1.07 dollars for the water from the Gulf line.

These costs, the project paper says, are based on conveying 3.5 million cubic metres of water per day for the western line and 2.5 million for the Gulf line. The average flow from the Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers is between 32 and 34 million cubic metres per day, and only 24 million are planned for use within Turkey, leaving an average of eight to 10 million cubic metres available for "other humanitarian uses." The water is of very good quality, meant for domestic use and not irrigation, Belen said.

The western pipeline, the project paper says, involves the diversion of water from the Seyhan River downstream of the existing Seyhan Dam near Adana, and that of the Ceyhan downstream from the Aslantas Dam near Ceyhan. The water will be pumped, run by natural flow and continue to pass near Aleppo, Hama and Homs in Syria, to Damascus, then to Amman. From here, it will continue via Tabuk to Medina, then to Mecca.



Jeddah and Yanbu in Saudi Arabia.

The Gulf pipeline follows the same route to Hama, where it diverges to cross the eastern Jordanian plateau to the Arabian Gulf coast to Ras Al-Khaimah, and could be delivered to Muscat in Oman if needed.

The project envisages use of pipes, pumping stations, electrical power generating stations, both existing and new, and of course, the natural flow of the water, with the western pipeline utilizing 11 pumping stations requiring 900 megawatts of power, while the Gulf line would require 600 MW for five pumping stations. The pipes required vary in diameter from three to four metres.

But with the fast population growths in the Arab world, with Jordan and Syria registering the highest at 3.7 and 3.8 per cent respectively, increased water consumption is expected. Studies are in process to find alternative sources, both for human consumption and irrigation. Contamination and pollution from pesticides, fertilisers and salts are endangering supplies, while reduced flows add to the problem. Officials in many Arab countries refuse to discuss the matter, preferring to keep statistics confidential until better solutions are found.

But one misunderstanding has arisen from talk about the Peace Pipeline, with many thinking it was the same project as the Southern Anatolia Project, with several big dams already in construction on the Euphrates River in Turkey. Belen said the Syrians were also worried about their supply, but a visit from Ozal about three months ago allayed those fears when he assured the Syrians there would be no problem. "We know they need water, there will be a continuation of the level they receive," he said, referring to both Syrian and Iraqi water supplies from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers arising in Turkey. "The needs of the two friendly countries have been and will be taken into consideration, and there is no reason for them to be afraid," he said. He re-emphasised that there was absolutely no link between the Ataturk Dam on the Euphrates and the Peace Pipeline.

## A Hungarian films the brutality of Israelis

Special to The Star

A HUNGARIAN Orientalist has concluded that the uprising of the Palestinians in the occupied territories is one of the most significant historical and social events in the world. "It is one of the largest social and historical events since World War II," said Alajos Chrudanik, professor of Arabic Literature and History at the University of Budapest, and the Editor-in-Chief of the Foreign Policies and Documentary Films Department at Hungarian Television.

Speaking in fluent classical Arabic, Chrudanik spoke to The Star of his experiences while making two documentary films on the uprising, one completed in January, and already viewed by 500 million people in the Soviet Union, Socialist countries, the United States, Australia, Canada and many Arab states, and the other just completed. He said that the effects of the uprising were irreversible, and the situation could not go back to the "status quo." He said he saw a new phase in "Israel", which has brought to the foreground all the faults and errors of the society, now increasing steadily with the violence and oppression against the Palestinians, a fact that is weakening Israeli society, according to professor Liebowitz, who said that occupation and violence have caused a sharp decline in society since 1967.

Hoping that the uprising would unite the Arab front in confronting Israel and its supporter, the United States, Chrudanik continued to say there was no way to kill the uprising, which expresses the will of the people and their intention to rid themselves of occupation, saying that no matter how long or violent the occupation was, they would end it. This, he added, has shaken Israeli society, morally and politically, and he saw a real possibility of civil war, as Israel now stood at a crossroad and had to opt either for land or for peace. "It is a crucial phase for Israel. Will it continue as a Jewish state, or turn into a dictatorial racist state with no future in the Middle East, with a self-destructive trend?"

Chrudanik said that this was what he has treated in his latest film, by interviewing extreme rightist Geula Cohen, who said Israel withdrew from the occupied territories, she and her supporters would wage a civil war against those who initiated the withdrawal, which meant the uprising had fermented new conflicts within Israeli society and created struggles between those for and those against withdrawal. He also interviewed Rabbi Meir Kahane, who expressed his racist ideas, and members of Gush Emunim, who all showed their extremist trends. He said the most important point in this new film was the treatment of the Palestinians' adherence to the land, what it meant to them. He shows the inter-relationship between Christianity and Islam by interviewing Catholic Patriarch Michel Sabbah and other Christian and Muslim figures. He also talks to students and teachers of both Bir Zeit and Bethlehem Universities and their view of the homeland, because in his view, the international system is based on the right to self-determination, and with Israel's denial of it to the Palestinians it endangers its own existence, as no country depriving others of this basic right could continue to exist in security.

Chrudanik told of the beating by the Israeli army of 65-year-old Sheikh Sa'd-Uddin Al-Alami, head of the Supreme Islamic Council. He said he had an appointment to interview Alami after the Friday prayer two weeks ago, but the Israeli army would not allow him into the Dome of the Rock compound, so he waited outside the Lion Gate. When Alami came out he was shoved and beaten by soldiers. The police chief denied the incident, but Chrudanik's cameraman had filmed the incident, and Alami's son requested a copy as a proof in court. The film was also seen by other journalists, and the Jerusalem Post wrote it up. The incident caused an international uproar at the time.

The first documentary made by Chrudanik last January covered the uprising in its second month and in an interview with the Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, he commented that the roles of David and Goliath had been reversed, with Palestinian children throwing rocks and being killed by the Israeli army. Chrudanik said Rabin had become very angry and had replied: "We are not Goliath and they are not David." Chrudanik said he was in Jordan to interview high level officials on the Jordanian position on the Palestine issue, and he would do the same in both Syria and Egypt.

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## Agreement to boost tourism between Jordan, Italy

AMMAN (Star) — A five-year agreement for the promotion of tourism and the expansion of the tourist flows between Jordan and Italy was signed Monday by the Minister of Tourism Zuhair Al-Ajlouni and the Italian Ambassador to Amman Dr Luigi Amaduzzi.

To this end both parties will facilitate the establishment and operation in their respective territories of the appropriate representation and assistance offices, as well as the exchange of information and circulation of tourist publications and advertising material.

Special attention is devoted to cultural tourism and the promotion of the remarkable historical and archaeological heritage of Jordan. In this context, youth tourist groups and the organiza-

tion of work-camps and training courses in the field of archaeology will be encouraged. Moreover, both parties will take appropriate action to improve and intensify the communication and transportation means between the two countries.

The agreement represents a major step in the strengthening of the friendly and extensive relations already existing between Italy and Jordan in all fields. In particular, as far as tourism is concerned, it has to be pointed out that tourism from Italy to Jordan has remarkably increased in recent years. While in 1984 only 4,585 Italians visited Jordan, in 1987, Italian tourists in Jordan were almost 14,000 and a further significant increase is expected for the current year.

## Flower Bourse — a unique experiment

By Lella Deeb  
Special to The Star

THIS COUNTRY has begun something unique — a whole-sale flower market, which some people like to call the "flower bourse," a three-times-per-week exciting event attended each time by 40-50 flower shop owners.

The idea was started by Nidal Sukhtian, and the market has now become popular with all flower shops, supplying them with most of their needs. To attend a day's sale there may be additive, not only with the quantity, scent and colour of the various flowers, but with the heady dealing that goes on. However, those who attend the auction seem to be biased about it, sitting there, cracking jokes and passing comments as each lot is brought out from the vast store-room to the auction floor.

There are three main growers and about 20 smaller ones in Jordan, all bringing their products to this market, creating a lot of colour and scent in a bare room, chilly even in warm weather. Each grower has his own marked section, and the sale of each lot is determined in accordance to the percentage of the total quantity from each producer.

For example, one producer brings in 6,000 carnations; his share of the first auction would be about 10 per cent.

The rotation among the producers and the type of flowers begins. First, a bid lot of carnations. The price is determined by the quality for which each grower is known. Those who produce carnations with a strong, unbending stem have priority with the buyers, so the starting price is higher, and so on.

As each bucket or bunch of carnations, roses, gypsophylla, iris, gladioli, anemones, etc., comes in, a quiet voice names a price, is raised by another, repeated by the market controller, and at the count of three, the imaginary gavel goes down, and the lot goes to the highest bidder. The bidding dwindles down as each florist gets his requirement for the two days until the next auction.

The Jerusalem Star attended a Saturday session, just before the beginning of Ramadan, when, according to Market Controller Mazen Ghanayini, the demand is lowest, and therefore so are the prices. But it was interesting to hear from the florists, who insisted on telling their story, and wanting the world to know that Saturday's low prices could go up tenfold at peak season.

Ghanayini said that only about 20 per cent of production is sold; the rest is actually thrown out. As you enter the building, you can smell the heady scent of drying flowers in the basement. Florists say that by the time they get their purchases to the shops, they have lost a number in breakage of flower heads and other accidents. Still more is lost in unsold bunches, causing great loss. They warned that the not-so-high cost price becomes extremely high by the time they come to sell their flowers in retail.

The market charges a five per cent service fee when the final florist's bill is calculated. This, Ghanayini says, covers all market costs and wages, but is hardly sufficient, and as a result some of the bigger growers subsidize the market.

21 APRIL 1988

Rana Sukhtian, now in charge of the family farms, says production costs are high, and calls for government protection of the growers by banning imports. She says officially imports have been banned, but some private persons often import flowers for a big wedding, thus depriving the local market of big sales. She also calls for exempting seeds and seedlings from customs duties. Other high costs come from labour, water, fertilisers, vitamins and other necessities to grow the varieties of flowers, which are now of international standards.

Another problem facing the growers is the import of artificial flowers, preferred by some buyers for their permanence. Why not ban those, and allow local artificial flower makers to join the market?

So many comments and suggestions were thrown at this reporter by the buyers, who were worried about adverse effects of a newspaper article on the market. A demand to the Ministry of Agriculture to regulate flower growing, flower shop locations, protection, quality, all this while the controller's voice calls "one, two, three", as if saying "going, going gone" in a unique antique sale. Then, you look behind you and you see the buckets of the various flowers being emptied by attendants and the huge, colourful bunches carried out to waiting cars.

What of the 80 per cent of the flowers left back in the store? Baccarat, Red Succasa, Jaguar roses, Calla lilies, a recent introduction to Jordan called Exia, anemones in a riot of reds, blues and purples, freesias, yellow, white, blue and purple iris, and you ask, cannot anyone use them to distill perfume? No, the flowers are developed for looks and durability, not scent, Rana says. Why such small sales? Jordanian society is not interested in bringing flowers into the home; they are bought as gifts, for weddings, funerals, and other special occasions.

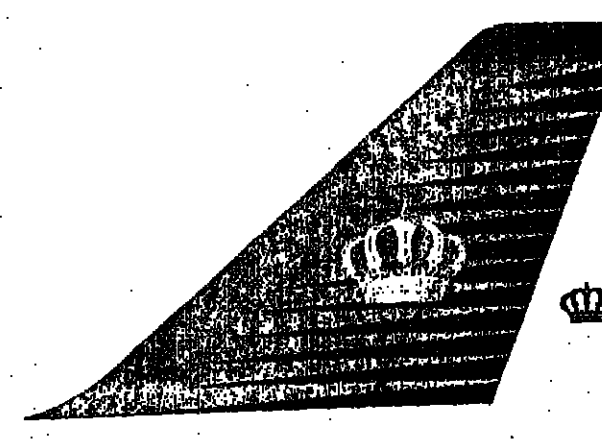
It will take time, but eventually, people will want more and more flowers in the home, and as a consequence, sales will rise, production increase and costs decrease. We hope. But what we have left is a new, original and unique experiment: a flower bourse, opening the door to a new industry that not only beautifies, but also helps boost the local economy.



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Can we bring the smile to those children's faces?



## Helping the mentally retarded fit into society

Jordan, Sweden rehabilitate the disabled children

By Diane C. Chlingwa  
Star Staff Writer

THE OVERALL improvement of scientific knowledge and modern technology during this last century has, among other things, improved the overall level of health throughout the world. On the average, people can now live longer as more and more diseases became controlled.

However, it is sad to note that even with the increase of technology which combats old and new illnesses, our physical and mental health is still often impaired through disadvantaged social conditions, harmful habits, lack of exercise, and excessive stress. As individuals, as families and as communities, we can take positive steps towards promoting our mental and social well-being in our effort to create a more productive life for ourselves and those around us.

Unfortunately, there are millions of people today who do not have that freedom to lead a normal healthy life without the assistance of others around them. This is a problem faced by mentally retarded individuals throughout the world. Kai-Henrik Gustavsen, professor at University of Uppsala, states: "Mental retardation is a universal problem and the most frequently occurring handicap in children. For the individual concerned, independence is often an unattainable goal, and for the family, it is often a burden, often heavy loading on the stability and aspirations of both parents and children. For the society adds Gustavsen, "the misery experienced by many of those affected, the often negative attitudes towards mentally retarded people, and the great expenses of domiciliary care, of special programmes in education and training, of clinical diagnosis, of bio-medical treatment and of underachievement and underproductivity constitute a real challenge."

According to Gustavsen, there remains no simple solution to the complex problems of mental retardation and therefore, prevention must clearly be given high priority and a strong obligation to do everything possible to



help mentally retarded people to realize their full potential.

In the case of Jordan, some institutions have been set up to try and provide mentally retarded individuals with the education and skills that can enable them to function within the framework of the society without having to depend on others for everything.

Among the various institutions that have been set up for the handicapped in the country is the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief (SOIR). Based on the conviction that "every child can learn," SOIR started its services in Jordan 20 years ago with the aim of opening new opportunities for education, training and care of handicapped children and youth.

Today SOIR offers services and facilities to some 150 children, teenagers and adults, the majority of whom are severely handicapped, from all across Jordan. Of the services and facilities provided by the 110 staff members working at SOIR, now located in Swelieh, a carehome for some 80 severely retarded children has been set up. The carehome offers residential care and training programmes based upon observations and evaluations undertaken by a team con-

sisting of special teachers, caretakers, physiotherapists, a registered staff nurse and a social worker. Programmes set up include primary Activities of Daily Life (ADL) such as eating, dressing and undressing, toilet and personal hygiene training. Other programmes include training in personal contact, body awareness, communication and various forms of mobility including walk-training.

SOIR or the "Swedish Home" as it is popularly referred to also has a pre-school which offers groups of seven to nine children. Activities offered include training in elementary skills such as eating, dressing and personal hygiene and physiotherapy when required.

A training school open to children with severe mental retardation in combination with other disabilities and living at the Carehome, and external students with similar backgrounds has been set up. This school emphasizes helping the child, despite his/her severe degree of retardation, to seek stimuli and to organize his experiences.

"We try to make them understand what words mean," according to Mr. Angelo Jayakoddy, director of SOIR. "When words

begin to mean something, say like washing time, eating time, bathing time, the world is opened up more to the child and at the same time the child will overcome his fears."

The training school at SOIR is unique in Jordan in that it is the only home where severely mentally retarded children with multi-handicaps are accepted and are able to receive special education, individual training combined with physiotherapy.

"The goals of the special services offered by the SOIR, are to train the handicapped to lead as far as possible, a normalized life in his/her own society with an understanding of day-to-day life and hopefully in the future as an adult, be able to cope with the basic essentials of life despite his/her handicap," stated Jayakoddy.

By creating a belief and confidence within them and treating them with respect, our students are able to overcome their handicap through the skills that we teach them."

Over the years, SOIR has worked hard at developing and establishing follow-up programmes for its students once they reach the age of 16. These programmes are operated in the

Home's Vocational Training Centre and sheltered workshops. Subjects taught to the students include reading, writing, mathematics and home sciences. Other courses on skills taught in the sheltered workshops include work with clay and pottery, weaving, sewing and batik-handwork, woodwork and carpentry. According to Jayakoddy, SOIR provides them with vocational training skills which they can use in their adult years as it is important for them to feel productive in society.

Jayakoddy, stated that, it is believed there has been a steady increase in the number of mentally retarded children in Jordan over the years. This, he adds, is due to a certain positive effect in this country. "Health Services offered in this country during the last 10 years have improved," stated Jayakoddy. "There are more maternity clinics and health care services for children which means that the many severely mentally retarded children who are born now are living through their first years. Ten years ago, a large number of mentally retarded children died within their first year whereas now they are surviving hence increasing in number and creating a need for more services."

So with more mentally retarded individuals surviving there has become an even greater need in the country to provide and open more jobs to the trained mentally retarded individuals.

"When you have put in eight years of very good work in teaching, educating and looking after children, it seems a waste to stop it there," said Jayakoddy. "It means all the time these children have learnt will be lost and at the same time all year the good money goes down the drain."

So again, in an attempt to assist the mentally retarded on a long-term basis, services depending on the children's age, needs at that particular time have continued to increase not only at the "Swedish Home" but also at the other set up for the mentally retarded throughout Jordan.

Continued on page 5

21 APRIL 1988

By a star staff writer

THE JORDANIAN — Swedish Workshop on Child Health Care and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, which opened in Amman on 13 April and continued for three days, culminated in a decision to form a Swedish - Jordanian Medical Society. The Society will work on promoting the exchange of know-how and experiences in medicine between Jordan and Sweden with the objective of giving a lasting contribution to the development of Health Care in Jordan.

The workshop, organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Swedish Embassy, in Amman, the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief, and the Radda Barnen Institute of Child Health Care and Development reviewed the present situation of handicapped children and adults, and discussed their urgent needs, priorities and methods of implementation.

Three workshops were conducted with participating professors from Sweden and Jordan, the first was on "Social Legislation for the Handicapped," the second on Behaviour Problems Among the Handicapped Children", and the third on "the Services of Adult Handicapped."

A committee reviewed the Jordanian Constitution and concluded that there is an urgent need to enact a special law for the handicapped to preserve their rights, and especially that:

— Services for the handicapped should be made accessible and encouraged.

— Services should be available free whenever it is possible.

— Personal and group equipment and material needed should be tax-free and special care should be given to handicapped trainers.

Another committee pointed out the behaviour problems of handicapped children, including autistic shyness, aggressiveness and sexual problems. The committee recommended the following:

— Every special centre should have a psychologist to help handicapped children.

— Workshops should be held for staff working in centres to exchange experiences and knowledge on the subject.

— Circulation of information is essential especially for teachers, parents, and specialists dealing with handicapped children through the media, periodicals and general meetings.

— A complete team, including a psychologist, a social worker, a psychiatrist, paediatrician, an educationalist and a specialist in social behaviour should supervise handicapped children.

On the services rendered to adult handicapped the third committee recommended the following:

— The establishment of assessment centres where disabled can undergo evaluation on their suitability for vocational training and preparation prior to training.

— Ongoing training courses for personnel in present centres and educational programmes for new staff in future centres.

— Taking measures to change negative attitudes towards the disabled in society and creating better handicapped awareness.

— Continuous studies of the labour market for the handicapped and ensure for them suitable professions.

— Establishing special centres for the care of the severely handicapped.

— Establishing sheltered workshops for unemployed handicapped persons.

— Strong supportive action for increased recruitment of disabled persons in the government sector.

He told The Star that the comprehensive discussions between the Jordanian and Swedish government during the seminar were extremely satisfying to both parties. He said that comparison of similar problems existing in both countries has been very fruitful, especially in the medical field. Sweden has its problems in the health care system, and so does Jordan, he said. Therefore the Seminar has been very beneficial from the Swedish point of view having given the chance for the Swedish Organizations to extend

their contacts in Jordan. It also allowed the Swedish delegation including four professors and one lawyer to learn enormously about the situation in Jordan.

"We in Sweden have handicapped. We try to get all the advice that we can have on how to help them and make the society accept them and be better prepared for their needs," he said.

The seminar, he added gave participants from both countries the opportunity to exchange their experiences and learn from one another. He pointed out that Sweden has a much lower population growth than Jordan, which means fewer children. Nevertheless, he said, that the problems facing children are the same in both countries. "The issue is how to bring up our children in a good society where both the mother and child could have a healthy life," he added.

The ambassador stated that cooperation will still continue between the two countries, noting that an invitation has been extended to Dr. Mohammad Al Saqour, undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Development to visit Sweden where he will meet concerned people there to discuss a future Jordanian law for the handicapped.

Organizers of the workshop on the rehabilitation of the handicapped read the recommendations on Saturday

Jordanian, Swedish workshop recommends practical steps to help handicapped

By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

CO-OPERATION in the social and medical fields between Jordan and Sweden started 20 years ago with the establishment of the Swedish Organization for Individual Relief (SOIR) followed by the opening of the Radda Barnen Institute two years ago.

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## 35 years of prosperous reign

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, accompanied by the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his wife, Friday attended a big military parade organized by the Jordanian Armed Forces on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne. The festival was opened with the national anthem of Jordan, and then a speech of the president of the festivities who paid tribute to King Hussein for his relentless efforts in developing the country. He also referred to the special attention given by His Majesty to the Armed Forces saying that the continued care which the King gives to the armed forces has ever been limitless, so that the army could defend our home and the honour of the nation.

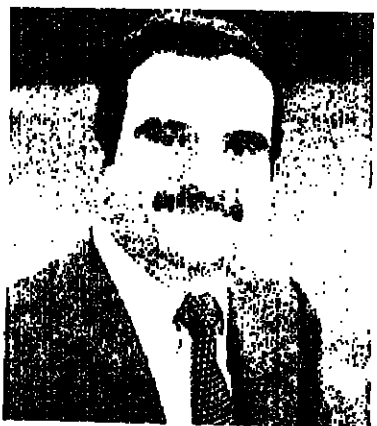
Among the many corps of the Armed Forces which participated in the parade was the Chivalry and Ceremonial Forces, the Armed Forces Musical Band, the Royal Air Force, and the Royal Falcons, and the Special Forces.

Attending the parade was His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, and a number of senior military and civil officials.



His Majesty King Hussein, President Hosni Mubarak, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, and Chief of the Royal Court Marwan AlQasbi at the beginning of the parade

Units of the Armed Forces display their power



Prince Hassan



Mr Suski Onu

## Israeli withdrawal essential to peace

### says Japanese Foreign Minister

TOKYO — Japanese Foreign Minister, Suski Onu has welcomed the visit of his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Japan, and expressed hope that the visit would lead to further development of co-operation between the two countries in the various fields.

Speaking to a Jordanian press delegation currently visiting Japan, Mr Onu expressed concern about the situation in the Middle East, saying that his country believes that a just and durable peace in the region cannot be achieved before a total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories, occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and before recognition of the Palestinian people right to self-determination.

In reply to a question on Japan's position on the current Palestinian uprising in occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, the Japanese Foreign Minister condemned the repressive Israeli measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. He pointed out that the Japanese government has summoned the Israeli Ambassador to Japan twice to inform him that his government should abide by the Geneva Conventions as regards the protection of civilians in times of war.

Mr Onu said his government is in no position to directly mediate between Iraq and

Iran in order to put an end to the war. He, however, said that Japan, as a member of the seven industrialized countries, will continue to work towards creating a suitable atmosphere for finding a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath arrived in Japan Tuesday for a several-day visit during which Prince Hassan would meet with Japanese officials on various issues of mutual concern. His Highness' visit coincides with the convening of the Jordanian-Japanese seminar on investment.

Prince Hassan on Tuesday received the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Japan and informed them of the latest developments in the Middle East, and the results of the American Secretary of State, George Shultz' tour of the area. His Highness stressed that a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict can only be achieved through a UN sponsored international conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Prince Hassan stressed the necessity of continuing coordination among all Arab states so that to maintain the unified Arab stand reached during Amman Arab Summit.

## Making it better by bus

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

AMMAN RESIDENTS should soon be able to catch a bus in Zarqa and travel all the way to Sixth Circle without the inconvenience and time wasting now involved in changing from one bus route to another.

Transport consultant Anthony Shephard believes that the key to attracting customers to the public transport system is to offer better services which include longer routes and fewer change overs. Mr Shephard has now produced four reports on the Amman transport system and is recommending a radical re-organization of public and private bus networks and of the service taxi system that should improve financial returns in all sectors while offering a service tailored more closely to the needs of the modern city.

His recommendations have been accepted by the government and are now awaiting the necessary administrative measures for their implementation. The basis of Mr Shephard's proposals is the replacement of the present maze of small and poorly connected bus and service routes with a Combined Route Network (CRN). This will involve:

- Concentrating the 250 large Public Transport Corporation (PTC) buses into nine long routes crossing the city and providing town to town travel from, for example, Salt and Madaba.
- Leaving the private routes operated by around 100 large buses on their town to town routes by lengthening the routes to penetrate areas of Amman.
- Consolidating some 80 short routes within Amman by the PTC with 50 service routes to form longer routes through the city. Some 100 existing routes would be reduced to 30 consolidated routes which would be serviced by minibuses rather than service taxis.

Mr Shephard, who has been dubbed "Minibus Shephard" during his long career as an international transport consultant, sees the introduction of minibuses as a crucial component in the success of his programme. He has high regard for the contribution now made to the transport system by the service but says his drivers



Travelling by bus: No more a waste of time

could offer a better, more comfortable service and make more money if they converted to using minibuses.

Mr Shephard estimates that around half of the services are now owner/driver and half belong to owners of one or more cars who rent them out to drivers. The new system should not jeopardize the jobs of the service drivers as every three services would be replaced by one minibus with a passenger capacity of 14 and 1200 minibuses could then operate 14 hours daily divided into three shifts. The minibuses would be cheaper to run as they use diesel fuel.

Even without the introduction of the minibuses the new system will be an improvement on the existing one as it will be fitted to the Amman of today rather than to the city of 20 years ago but Mr Shephard is concerned that it would require a lot more services to handle the heavier concentration of passengers on the new routes and this would add to the traffic congestion.

Once the introduction of the CRN is officially underway it will take some months for its full implementation. Mr Shephard warns that it is a complex system and some teething troubles should be expected but he sees no reason why these should be any worse in Amman than anywhere else.

In his studies on Amman, which were funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Mr Shephard has covered the topics of privatization in Jordan, PTC prospects for Privatization, New Route Network and PTC Privatization. Plan and he estimates that implementation of his recommendations would transform

## Economics & political cost

Does pride have a cost? How much? The economic craze in the theory of human capital puts equations to everything, and the fast change in the computer makes everything well almost everything — has now its models. Those measuring the risk of committing a crime as seen by the potential culprit. He takes into consideration the probability of getting caught, the cost of the operation, the forgone income should he be caught and jailed and compares all of those to the expected returns. Should the probable return exceed the probable cost, he may decide to go ahead with his scheme.

Yet, how do you measure the cost/benefit ratio if you are talking about national pride? The question becomes much trickier when you want to compare national costs with national benefits.

First of all there is the issue of cost. A country may incur huge defence costs but it may never plunge into a war. In this case, the cost may be

## Economic Adhocracy

By  
Jawad  
Anani



measured, but the return is not readily known. Preparedness may force your enemy to reconsider its plans to attack. Here the benefit, or the return to military expenditure is implicit in the gain embodied in keeping the country safe and going.

Second, there is the element of time. The cost of building armed forces is immediately recognizable. The benefit on the other hand may extend for generations to come. In this case, the cost borne by one generation looks big in the eyes of this generation, but the return should be computed over a long period. Thus the present value of return exceeds the present value of costs if we adopt different periods for discounting the expected flows of each.

When we talk of national pride, we talk of immediate costs and threats via a long term benefits. The art of political pressure is to make your foe succumb to your wishes by making his current costs much greater than his ability to cope with them regardless of the size of expected returns.

The people in the West Bank and Gaza have de-

continued on page 11

## Expected Drop in banks profits

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Staff Writer

Banks started to consider new deposits in Jordanian dinar more of a burden than a source of income and they are reluctant at the same time to lower interest rates on the deposits of their customers except for symbolic percentages in order not to lose these customers. The expected result is considerable drop in profits in the banking sector in 1988.

There is a relatively high liquidity within the banking sector, said Mr Jawad Hadid, deputy director of the Arab Jordan Investment Bank. However, the focus on this liquidity derives from the inability of the local banks to expand heavily in lending activities for three main reasons, said Mr Hadid: the first is

the recessionary period during which it is normal that demands on loans become weaker; second, during periods of economic sluggishness, banks become more selective in extending their credit facilities to only well established businesses and borrowers with good track and hence lending opportunities become more restrictive; third, Mr Hadid added that the present structure of interest rates whereby there is a ceiling applied by the Central Bank of Jordan, does not allow banks to lend to a variety of customers with different credit ratings and different durations of loans.

According to Mr Hadid, customers who are newcomers to the market should pay higher interest rates than the ceiling set by the Central Bank to cover risks usually associated with start up situations in the busi-

ness circles. He added that higher ceilings would thus allow possibly a large portion of candidate borrowers to count on facilities available by local banking sectors.

This is a warning factor, said Mr Hadid, to banks management. Something should happen in the policies governing interest rates to remedy the present situation.

Policy of the interest rates is in the hands of the government, represented by the Central Bank of Jordan, he said, and it is the only authority that could make them more flexible.

He suggested some different policies that could be followed for example such as raising the existing ceiling of interest rates, or introducing some kinds of controlled floating of exchange and interest rates of the Jordanian



Jawad Hadid

nian dinar to reflect market forces as this alone could stop any possible drain on the official foreign currency reserves and it would gradually correct deficits in the balance payment and enhance the ability of the government to survive its foreign debts.

## Canadians sign for dams study

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

HYDROSULT LTD. of Montreal has signed a contract with the Water Authority and the Ministry of Planning to provide consulting and design services for a project to build a number of small dams in Jordan's desert areas. The work will be funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) under its programme for industrial co-operation with Jordan. Cummins of Canada is already carrying out a feasibility study for shale burning on behalf of the Jordan Electricity Authority under the same programme.

Canadian Embassy Commercial Attache Guillermo Ryschinski says that Canada has had good results in developing techniques for grinding oil shale and feeding it directly into a boiler to provide power as an alternative to the usual technique for handling oil shale which involves a more complicated and expensive process of retorting. The company is due to present its report on the burning technique by the middle of this year.

Preparations are also underway for a third programme, this time in the agricultural field. Agri-development will be working with the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) and the Jordanian

University of Science and Technology (JUST) on a programme to boost lentil production through the introduction of better varieties, techniques, and most importantly better harvesting methods. Lentil production is declining in recent years because of the shortage of labour for harvesting.

In contrast to the Jordanian situation farmers in Manitoba and South West Saskatchewan have been boosting their production, encouraged by the development of a new harvester which seems to have solved the technical problems that have been a barrier to lentil harvesting everywhere.

The lentil programme will begin with a seminar in May during which Canadian technical specialists will meet with their Jordanian counterparts to review the situation here and develop a programme for Jordanian conditions.

The technical aid programmes are just one of three components in Canada's aid to Jordan. Canada is to provide C\$3 million annually for the five years in bi-lateral aid for equipment procurement and under an institutional co-operation programme around one to one and a half million Canadian dollars will go to programmes including co-

## Arabs urged to improve agriculture

ABU DHABI, (OPECNA) — Unless more efforts are made to improve the agricultural sector in the Arab World, the region may have to spend around 45 billion dollars on food imports by the year 2000, more than double the current level of 20 billion, a report by the Arab League warns.

It says that there is also a desperate need for greater efforts to improve available agricultural techniques.

The report, prepared in co-operation with the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) and the organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), also calls on Arab governments to adopt practical measures aimed at industrialization and self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Deploing the protectionist

measures by industrialized countries, the report says only those nations benefited from the lower oil prices in 1988.

The drop in commodity prices are accompanied by protectionist policies in the industrialized countries which are not limited to tariffs, but include production and export subsidies as well, it says, adding that the impact of those measures are influencing the ability of developing countries to export their goods.

The report, made available to OPECNA, notes that the flow of money from advanced to developing countries in 1988 was less than half the levels in 1981.

The report says that this situation was a result of the lower lending levels by Western countries despite a drop in prices of oil and other commodities.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INVITATION TO BID

Date: 17/4/1988  
Loan No.: 2587 JO  
Tender No.: (1/G2/88)

- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the Second Urban Development Project (UNDP2) and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract for procurement of Goods at Na'ab Schools/ Marka - Amman.
- The Urban Development Department of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment (UDD) now invites sealed bids from bidders whom their countries are members in the World Bank, Switzerland, and China, Taiwan for the supply of

Tender No.	Category No.	Description
1/G2/88	1	General furniture
	2	Physics equipment & general science
	3	Chemistry equipment & chemicals
	4	Office equipment
	5	Women vocational education
	6	Lab furniture
	7	General vocational W/shop
	8	Biology lab
	9	Audio visual aids
	10	Sports equipment

- Eligible bidders interested in any category may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the offices of: Urban Development Department, UDD Marka Housing Project.

Amman - Jordan  
Telex No.: 22249 UDD JO  
Tel. No.: 899361/62/63  
P.O. Box: 927198

- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 50.
- All bids must be accompanied by a security of not less than JD 3,000, and must be delivered to the Director General, UDD, P.O. Box 927198 Amman - Jordan on or before 12:00 noon local time. On June 15, 1988
- Bids will be opened in the presence of bidder's representatives who choose to attend at 12:00 noon local time, on June 15, 1988 at the offices of UDD/Marka Housing Project - Amman.

Director General





## Regional Tenders

### Kuwait

Details of the following 24 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shammah Building, Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Tarek Bin Zaid Street, Safat, Tel. 44048 etc.

Water supply. Tender no. MEW/22/4/107-07/88. Supply to the Water & Electricity Ministry, of natural spring for water supply. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 1 May.

Air compressors and vehicles. Tender no. MEW/22/4/107-07/88. Supply to the Water & Electricity Ministry, of air compressors and two vehicles with cranes. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 8 May.

Sports equipment. Tender no. PT/17-88/8. Supply to the Education Ministry, of sports equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 10 May.

Paper. Tender no. PT/26-88/89. Supply to the Education Ministry, of paper for printing. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 10 May.

Handing works. Tender no. 1-88/89. Completion, for the General Administration of Customs, of two years' handing works. Bid bond is KD 12,000. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 1 May.

Diesel electricity generator. Tender no. MEW/22/4/107-07/88. Supply, installation, operation and maintenance, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of diesel electricity generator and accessories in central Sabhan store. Bid bond is KD 3,000. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 10 May.

## Advertisement Central Tender No. (11/88) Sweileh - Safout - Ain Elbasha Sewerage Network

The Government Tender Directorate is hereby inviting the contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan-China, and Jordanian contractors classified as first and second grades (water and sewerage), to collect tenders documents in accordance with the following conditions:-

1. Scope of work  
Execution of the remaining lines, of contract No. (100/85) which is financed by the World Bank, consisting of (10 km) of sewer pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 300 mm.
2. Complete set of bidding documents may be purchased at the office of Tender Department of the Water Authority, Shmeisani, P.O. Box (2412) Amman - Jordan. Telephone 880100, Telex 22439 WAJ-Jo
3. Price per set is JD (50). No refunds will be made.
4. Tenders shall be submitted before 1:30 afternoon of May 24th, 1988 at the Government Tenders Directorate, MPWH, Amman.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee  
Director, Government Tenders  
Directorate

8 THE JERUSALEM STAR

per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 3 May.

Construction works. Tender no. MEW/22/4/103-07/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 1 and 2 in construction works). Carrying out civil works, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, for construction and completion of precast partitions and barbed wire to protect 30 main stations, group 1. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 26 April.

Building design, construction and maintenance. CD extension. Tender no. HMA/M-87/13. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Design, construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of prayer area and labourers' rest house in Health Ministry building in Sulaykhah. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. New CD 10 May.

Yard construction. CD extension. Tender no. HMA/M-87/13. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of Al-Sarrafat yard, and Al-Amr and Al-Markazi markets. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 600. New CD 8 May.

Civil and electrical works. Tender no. MEW/22/4/103-07/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, civil and electrical works, for construction, completion and maintenance of rock and other samples store in Sulaybia. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 1 May.

Water filling stations maintenance. Tender no. MEW/22/4/103-07/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of water filling stations at various sites. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 3 May.

Demolition and construction works. Tender no. HMA/M-87/12. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Construction, completion, maintenance, demolishing and reconstruction, for the Public Works Ministry, of 48 barracks in National Guards camp in G. 1. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 150. CD 3 May.

Library cleaning. Tender no. PT/21-88/89. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out cleaning works at libraries for the Education Ministry. Bid bond is KD 3,000. Details on payment of KD 30. CD not stated.

Landscaping and road maintenance. Tender no. RE/17/17. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for the Public Works Ministry, modifications, landscaping and maintenance of roads, banks and pavements in fourth area. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 75. CD 24 April.

Prefabricated housing installation. Tender no. MEW/22/4/103-07/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Installation, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of prefabricated houses in various field areas and completion of relevant works. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 1 May.

X-ray equipment. Tender no. HMA/M-P/5514. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply, installation, testing and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of X-ray equipment at military hospital, stage 1. Bid bond is 3 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 10 May.

Yarn. Tender no. 5/5/88. Supply of various yarn for velvet and jacquard plant. Bid bond is 7 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of JD 3 from State Administration for Rayon Industries, Ministry of Industry, P.O. Box 2, Hilla, or from Baghdad Office, Saddam City, P.O. Box 22494, Hilla or Baghdad, telephone 8887725. CD 24 April.

Saturn cars. Supply of 70,000-80,000 Saturn cars. Details from State Automobile Trading Company, P.O. Box 3270, Baghdad, Tel. 212342 auto. CD 24 April.

Drinking water. Tender no. LP/8/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of drinking water to company utilities. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. CD 26 April.

recruitment. (Open to contractors concerned with recruitment of technical labour specialised in operations, maintenance and support services). Recruiting labour. Details on payment of SR 5,000 from Contractors & Maintenance Directorate, King Khalid Military City, P.O. Box 23, Hail al-Balun 31861, Tel. 854008. Hinc. aj. fax 7871888. CD 24 April.

Support and supply services. Carrying out support and supply services for the Ministry of Education. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Royal Saudi Naval Forces, P.O. Box 22494, Riyadh 11496, telephone 4884838. CD 24 April.

Catering and maintenance services. Provision of meals, and carrying out cleaning and maintenance of equipment. Details on payment of SR 300 from Al-Thaqer Model School Administration, Al-Thaqer, CD 30 April.

Building cleaning. Tender no. 7/22/M. Carrying out three years' comprehensive cleaning of administration building in Al-Jal.

Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate of Education. Al-Jal, telephone 842648. CD 5 May.

Stevedoring services. Tender no. 2. (Open to specialised Saudi contractors only). Provision of comprehensive services to operate the roll-on, roll-off (ro-ro) pier and transport of passengers and luggage at Jeddah Islamic port. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from Jeddah Islamic Seaport Jeddah Port Management, Jeddah 21188, telephone 8471200, telex 401178 ports. aj/403101 seaports. aj. cable Ports Jeddah, fax 8476988. CD 24 May.

Library airconditioning and cooling. Tender no. 4. Modification, repair, operation and maintenance of central airconditioning and cooling works for the public library building in Hall. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate of Education, Hall, telephone 8321368. CD 23 April.

Passenger lift maintenance. Maintenance of four passenger lifts. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from Directorate of Girls' Education, Eastern Province, CD 28 May.

Salvagehouse project. CD extension. Carrying out cattle and camel slaughtering at Mine abattoir. Details from Ministry of Public Works & Housing, Washm Street, Jeddah 11151, telephone 4022033/8/4022288, telex 40241422 ahsah. aj. New CD 21 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Health, Taif:

Drinking water. Tender no. 5. Supply of drinking water to hospitals and health centres in Taif. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 28 May.

Catering. Tender no. 8. Provision of cooked meals to the Misan, Khurma, Taraba and Ranya hospitals. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 30 May.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Water & Sewerage, P.O. Box 1502, Riyadh 11441, telephone 4354181, telex 403801 400885 msh. aj:

Iron chloride. Tender no. 3-1408/89. One year's supply of 200 tonnes of iron chloride for the Buwaybi plant. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 4 June.

Sewerage connections. Tender no. 4-1408/89. Installing sewerage connections using existing lines in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 7 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from King Saud University, University Street, Riyadh, P.O. Box 2454, Riyadh 11451, telephone 4670000, telex 401019 ksu. aj:

College O&M and cleaning. Tender no. 22-1408/89. (Open to Saudi Arabian contractors only). Operation and maintenance (O&M) and cleaning of dentistry college in Malez. Details on payment of SR 8,000. CD 22 May.

Printing press materials. Tender no. 24-1408/89. Supply of raw materials and stock for university printing press. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 26 April.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Taif, telephone 8422144:

Building repair. Tender no. 3. Carrying out comprehensive repair of teachers' training building in Taif. Details on payment of SR 600. CD 24 May.

Building repair. Tender no. 4. Carrying out comprehensive repair of the studies centre, for Khaldoun school and Al-Half school buildings in Khurma. Details on payment of SR 600. CD 31 May.

School repair. Tender no. 5. Carrying out comprehensive repair of the Okaz intermediate school, Saudi primary, Adda primary and Chah Thaqir primary schools. Details on payment of SR 600. CD 7 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Quntad:

Shed construction. Construction of group 1 sheds in courtyards of Al-Sulaykh intermediate school, Alah Al-Qasbi primary school in Hall and Aljan primary school. Details on payment of SR 100. CD 24 April.

Shed construction. Construction of group 2 sheds in courtyards of Al-Sulaykh intermediate school, Alah Al-Qasbi primary school and Al-Jal primary school. Details on payment of SR 100. CD 24 April.

Shed construction. Construction of group 3 sheds in courtyards of Al-Sulaykh intermediate school, Alah Al-Qasbi primary school and Al-Jal primary school. Details on payment of SR 100. CD 24 April.

Details of the following six tenders may be obtained from Purchasing Department, Directorate of Civil Defence, Riyadh:

Building maintenance. Tender no. 2. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 3. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in western region. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 4. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 5. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 6. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 7. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 8. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 9. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 10. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 11. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 12. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 13. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in Eastern Province. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 24 April.

north. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.

Building maintenance. Tender no. 8. Maintenance and cleaning of buildings in south. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.

Telephone exchange maintenance. Tender no. 7. Maintenance of telephone exchanges. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.

Details of the following 14 tenders may be obtained from Taif Municipality, Taif, telephone 7328982:

Slaughterhouse O&M. Tender no. 1. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of automatic slaughterhouse. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 23 April.

Temporary asphaltting. Tender no. 2. Provision of temporary asphaltting. Details on payment of SR 2,000. CD 23 April.

Irrigation water. Tender no. 3. Supply of water for irrigation of gardens in area 8. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 24 April.

Levelling and asphaltting. Tender no. 4. Provision of levelling and asphaltting of A-Cafe street. Details on payment of SR 3,000. CD 24 April.

Insecticides. Tender no. 6. Supply of insecticides for environmental health. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Pesticides. Tender no. 7. Supply of pesticides for agricultural department. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Equipment and poisons. Tender no. 8. Supply of equipment and poisons. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Vehicle apares. Supply of spare parts for cars and other equipment. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Fertilisers, trees and garden equipment. Tender no. 10. Supply of fertilisers, trees and garden equipment. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Soil transport. Tender no. 11. Removing the soil obstructing the construction of the Hassan Ibn Thabit flyover. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 26 April.

Motors. Tender no. 12. Supply of motors. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 26 April.

Fountain apares. Tender no. 13. Supply of spare parts for fountains. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 30 April.

Asphaltting, paving and lighting. Tender no. 14. Provision of asphaltting, paving and lighting. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 30 April.

Warehouse completion. Tender no. 13/41/77/5088/22. Completion of the area warehouse. Details on payment of SR 200 from Directorate of Education, Ula. CD 30 April.

Motor fuel. Tender no. 1. Supply of fuel for vehicles. Details on payment of SR 300 from Scientific University, P.O. Box 170, Medina, telephone 8324080/8328008/8328131/8324471, telex 470022 hsmi. aj. CD 26 April.

Telephone exchange. Tender no. 3/86. Supply, installation and commissioning of international telephone exchange. Details on payment of JD 50 from Ministry of Communications, Direction Generale des Telecommunications, Fourth Floor, rue de la Paix, 1000, Luxembourg, or 9 Aini 1838, Tunis. CD 30 April.

Street lighting materials. Tender no. WED/11/PD/341-29/86. Supply of street lighting materials. Details on payment of Dh 750 from Purchase Section, Department of Water & Electricity, Al-Falah Street, P.O. Box 219, Abu Dhabi. Telephone 721500/822191, telex 22369 em. CD 9 May.

Electricity switchboards. Tender no. DUB-285. Supply of 6 kV single-busbar switchboards incorporating details on payment of Dh 1,000 from Executive Co-ordinator, Dubai Electricity Company, P.O. Box 584, Dubai. Telephone 222111/2228216/237745, telex 46838 kahrba em. CD 26 April.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Purchasing Department, Ministry of Interior, Al-Musallah Street, P.O. Box 398, Abu Dhabi, telephone 377666, telex 22398 usapof em:

Fire-lighting equipment. Tender no. 3/3/86.

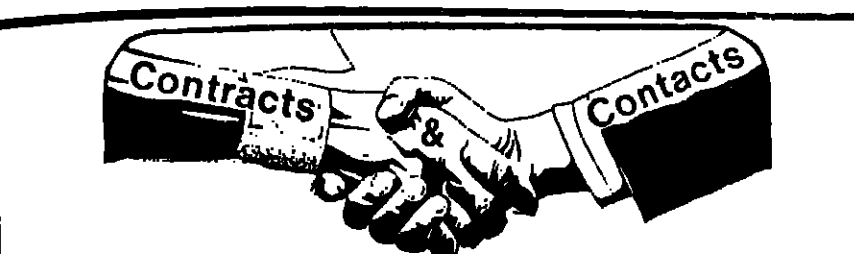
Supply of fire-lighting equipment. Details on payment of Dh 100. CD 27 April.

Vehicles. Tender no. 4/4/88. Supply of vehicles. Details on payment of Dh 150. CD 2 May.

Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.

Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.

Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 26 April.



• TENDER NO. 1/28/88. Supply of chemicals for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Directorate for JD 10. Closing date: 10 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 49/88. Supply and installation of air conditioning system for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department, for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 4 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 39/88. Construction work for Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 27 April 1988.

• TENDER NO. 2/A/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Youth. Tender documents are available at the Financial Dept. for JD 10. Closing date: 30 April 1988.

• TENDER NO. 1/A/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Youth. Tender documents are available at the Financial Dept. for JD 20. Closing date: 30 April 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 7/88. Construction work for the Civil Aviation Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority's office at Queen Alia International Airport for JD 10. Bond: JD 300. Closing date: 1 May 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 33/88, 34/88, 35/88, and 36/88. Supply of the following for the Royal Jordanian Airlines: 1) printing of menu covers; 2) fire fighters; 3) covers' printing; and 4) pistol paper. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat, Housing Bank Complex for JD 3, JD 2, JD 5, and JD 2. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 27 April 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 10/88F and 11/88F. Supply of the following for the Jordanian University: 1) printing paper; 2) chemicals and glasses for the faculty of agriculture. Tender documents are available at the Sub-Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5 each. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing dates: 4 May, and 11 May 1988 respectively.

• TENDER NOS. 14/S/88, 15/S/88, 16/S/88, 17/S/88, 20/S/88, and 23/S/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Services Directorate for JD 5 each. Closing date: 28 April 1988.

• TENDER NO. 21/88. Construction and mechanization for the P.T.T. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders' Directorate for JD 250. Closing date: 14 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 11/88. Supply of rock deep tubelass tyres for the Jordanian Cement Factories Co. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, Al-Falah, for JD 80. Closing date: 12 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 42/88. Supply and installation of metallic letters for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 30 April 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 177/88, 178/88, 179/88, 180/88, and 181/88. Supply of the following for the General Supplies Directorate: (1) materials for carpentry workshops; (2) industrial schools' equipment; (3) equipment and materials for electrical extensions; (4) net cages; and (5) vaccines. Tender documents are available at the General Supplies Directorate for JD 5, JD 5, JD 5, and JD 2 respectively. Closing dates: 21 May, 9 May, 21 May, 4 May, and 29 May 1988 respectively.

• (RE-INVITATION). Tender NOS. 2/88, 3/88, 4/88, and 5/88. Supply of the following for the University of Science and Technology: (1) meat, poultry and fish; (2) fruits and vegetables; (3) breads and pastries; (4) eggs, dairies and manufactured meat. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20, JD 10, and JD 20 respectively. Bond: JD 1,000. Closing date: 27 April 1988.

• TENDER NO. 6. Supply of 400 steel sheets for the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, Jabal Amman. Closing date: 30 April 1988.

• TENDER NO. 7F/88. Supply of laboratory equipments and chemicals for the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Directorate for JD 20. Closing date: 14 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. Sh/2/88. Construction work for the University of Mu'ta. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 40. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 9 May 1988.

• TENDER NO. 6. Supply of 400 steel sheets for the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, Jabal Amman. Closing date: 30 April 1988.

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## Financial Market Weekly Report

## Stable market

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH THE trading volume increased this week by 12.9 per cent, the number of shares and number of contracts decreased by 19.4 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively.

This week a total of 827,040 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 1,112,289, divided among 1,222 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 222,457 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 146,438 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 62,578.

The shares of 80 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market	Last Week	Prices	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	15.032%	22.213%	17	54
Insurance	1.148%	7.403%	4	8
Services	2.269%	2.168%	10	26
Industrials	81.549%	68.215%	29	105
Total			60	193

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,112,289), was as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
12.4.88 Tuesday	13.4.88 Wednesday	18.4.88 Saturday
25.438%	31.132%	19.570%
		12.557%
		11.301%
34.316%	22.678%	13.598%
		12.429%
		16.978%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):



## Euro Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1 M	7	3 3/16	9 5/8	8	4	2	3 3/4	8 1/16
2 M	7 1/16	3 1/4	10 5/8	8 1/4	4	2 1/16	3 13/16	7 15/16
3 M	7 3/16	3 1/4	10 7/8	8 5/16	4	2 1/16	3 7/8	7 15/16
6 M	7 5/16	3 3/8	11	8 1/2	4 1/8	2 5/16	4	8
9 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	11 1/8	8 9/16	4 3/16	2 9/16	4 1/16	8 1/8
1 Year	7 13/16	3 9/16	11 1/4	8 11/16	4 1/4	2 3/4	4 1/8	8 3/8
2 Years	8 1/8	4					9 M	8 1/2
3 Years	8 1/2	4 1/2					1 Year	8 11/16
4 Years	8 3/4	4 7/8						
5 Years	9	5 1/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	6 13/16-11/16	6-5 1/2	6 5/8-5 7/8	6 3/4-3/8
2 MTHS	6 7/8-3/4	6-5 1/2	6 5/8-5 7/8	6 7/8-1/2
3 MTHS	6 15/16-13/16	6-5 1/2	6 5/8-5 7/8	7-6 5/8
6 MTHS	7 5/16-1/8	6 1/4-5 3/4	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 1/8-6 3/4
1 Yr	7 9/16-7/16	6 1/4-5 3/4	7 1/4-6 1/2	7 5/8-1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.I.U., Bahrain, Spot 10.4.88

## Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) - Dollar rates in European Trading.

	Monday 10.4.88	Friday 15.4.88	Monday 11.5.88
DEM	1.0615	1.0655	1.0655
SFR	1.3645	1.3720	1.3663
FFH	5.6410	5.6325	5.7145
DFL	1.0630	1.0630	1.0910
LIT	1.234 3/7	1.232 50	1.249 50
CAS	1.2322	1.2335	1.2390
YEN	124.42	124.13	126.70
C	1.9015	1.8980	1.8560
GOLD	459.25	456.25	449.5
SILVER	6.49	6.49	6.42

## Exchange Rates

JD (File)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	91.4	92.4	S	332.9
L. Lira	0.08	0.91	F	628.3
S. Lira	7.00	7.5	DEM	200.6
L. Dinar	155	165	SFR	242.6
K. Dinar	1250	1260	FRF	59.1
E. Pound	150	158	Yen 100	268.4
UAEDir	93.25	94.25	DFL	179
O. Riyal	94.1	95.1	SKR	56.9
C. Riyal	888	898	LIT 100	27
B. Dinar	900	910	BFC 10	95.9

## Corporate Scene

## Rice packing goes local

Special to The Star

AMMAN (Star) — A joint venture of Amman Resources and the Comet Company of the United States has signed a contract with the Aqaba Ports Corporation to build a rice processing and packing plant in Aqaba. The two companies have contracted to build the \$5-7 million plant and run it for fifteen years.

with an option for a further extension of the contract. Initial capacity at the plant will be 150,000 tonnes annually. The company will be aiming for markets in Iraq, Jordan and Northern Saudi Arabia and is confident that it should be able to boost its sales to as much as 600,000 tonnes in the next few years.

(PAD)

## Money market

## Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7495-05
K. Dinar	0.27340-50
B. Dinar	0.37890-10
Q. Riyal	3.6390-20
O. Riyal	0.38495-05
L. Lira	389-392
U.A.E.Dh	3.6725-40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

## Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 19 April 1988, were as follows:

18 ct ... JD	3.750
21 ct ... JD	4.350
24 ct ... JD	5.500

One Kilogramme (9999) JD 5,025

Ounce ... JD 171.000 (10 c.m. x 31 grammes)

Rashadi Pound ... JD 32.500 (Seven grammes)

Sterling Pound ... JD 36.500 (Eight grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

## Gold in London

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices in US dollars per troy ounce:

London	459.25
Zurich	458.50
Hong Kong	457.98

## Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 19 April 1988, were as follows:

C	1.8935-48
SAFR	1.3740-50
LIT	1.234-1235
FRF	5.6385-6425
DEM	1.8812-19
DFL	1.8630-40
SFL	34.78-81
NKR	6.3930-55
SKR	6.1450-1550
YEN	5.8480-8500
ARS	124.27-37
CAS	1.16840-50
S.Pes	1.2315-25
F. Mark	3.9800-20
G. Dsch	133.20-184.00

## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 60 trading Companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-20 companies which gained, 21-40 companies which lost, and 41-60 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.480	2.470	+0.010
2. The Housing Bank	1.870	1.880	+0.010
3. Jo. Fin. House	1.180	1.200	+0.020
4. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	1.000	1.010	+0.010
5. Arab Union Int. Ins.	920	940	+0.020
6. Livestock & Poultry	780	770	-0.010
7. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	310	320	+0.010
8. Jo. Cement Fact.	1.030	1.040	+0.010
9. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.010	7.020	+0.010
10. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.330	1.340	+0.010
11. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.900	1.930	+0.030
12. Jo. Worsted Mills	4.250	4.300	+0.050
13. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3.000	3.090	+0.090
14. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	3.900	3.950	+0.050
15. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.720	1.750	+0.030
16. Nat. Steel	2.630	2.750	+0.120
17. Internat. Petro-Chem.	1.280	1.300	+0.020
18. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.590	1.600	+0.010
19. Jo. Rock Wool	520	540	+0.020
20. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.850	2.890	+0.040
21. Bank of Jordan	15.470	14.800	-0.670
22. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.650	1.640	-0.010
23. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.280	1.250	-0.030
24. Jo. Securities Corp.	830	790	-0.040
25. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.820	1.800	-0.020
26. Nat. Portfolio Securities	730	720	-0.010
27. Jerusalem Ins.	1.280	1.280	-0.020
28. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1.080	1.060	-0.020
29. Int. Contracting & Inv.	210	180	-0.020
30. Jo. Leasing Corp.	800	750	-0.050
31. Gen. Inv.	1.320	1.290	-0.030
32. Woolen Ind.	850	810	-0.040
33. Jo. Dairy	1.000	980	-0.020
34. Jo. Glass Ind.	990	970	-0.020
35. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	880	830	-0.050
36. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	380	330	-0.050
37. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.870	1.850	-0.020
38. Aladdin	1.350	1.340	-0.010
39. Jo. Ind. & Match.	880	870	-0.010
40. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	990	980	-0.010
41. Arab Bank	114.000	114.000	0.000
42. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.160	1.160	0.000
43. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	0.000
44. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.870	1.870	0.000
45. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	550	550	0.000
46. R. Es. Inv. Corp.	390	390	0.000
47. Darco	420	420	0.000
48. Inna For Inv.	550	550	0.000
49. Jo. Electricity	1.440	1.440	0.000
50. Dar Al-Sha'at	370	370	0.000
51. Jo. Nat. Lines	810	810	0.000
52. Petra Projects	850	850	0.000
53. Jo. Press/Al-Ra'i	3.500	3.500	0.000
54. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.200	2.200	0.000
55. Jo. Tanning	1.950	1.950	0.000
56. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.020	1.020	0.000
57. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.140	1.140	0.000
58. Jo. Lime & Silic.	210	210	0.000
59. Dar Al-Dawa	1.430	1.430	0.000
60. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.220	1.220	0.000

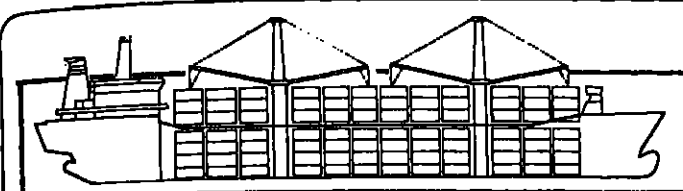
## Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 18 April 1988, compared with the previous closing.

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.870	0
Gulf Bank	0.325	0
Comm. Bank	0.238	-0.002
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.275	+0.005
Kwt. M.E. Bank	0.295	0
R.Es. Bank	0.370	-0.010
Barqan Bank	0.234	-0.002
Kwt. Fin. House	0.410	+0.005
United R.Es	0.116	0
Kwt. Projects	0.088	-0.001
Mobile Tele	0.355	-0.005

## Non-Kuwait Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.087	0
Coast Inv.	0.078	-0.002
Arab Inv.	0.0039	-0.0005



## Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

## Amin Kavar &amp; Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- Romania (Conv.)	Navrom	Novaci	30-3-88
B- Black Sea (RO-RO)	SDP	Ruzhany	28-3-88
C- Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	A. Gorb	13-4-88
D- Yugoslavia + Med. (RO-RO + Conv.)	Jadranska	Pharos	9-4-88
E- Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Mutiara	10-4-88
F- GDR + North Continent + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	S. Jaehn	26-4-88
G- Europe (RO-RO)	Hual	Frile	28-4-88
H- Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Zygmunt III Waza	2-5-88
I- Brazil (RO-RO + Conv.)	Kommer	Emden	6-3-88
J- North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasys	Liberty	T.S.
K- Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar	Al-Karama	29.3.88
L- China	Coaco	Zihni Isik	20-4-88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 43, departing Venice 28 March, Ravenna 29 March, Limasol 4 April, arriving Aqaba 8 April 1988.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 44, departing Venice 31 March, Ravenna 2 April, Limasol 7 April, arriving Aqaba 11 April 1988.

— Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 4, departing Aqaba 7 April 1988.

— Thames, Capetan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988.

## T. Gargour &amp; Fils

## Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- Far East- (Container + RORO + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Phoenix Ace	20.4.88
		Coman II	25.04.88
		Titan	02.05.88
		Vega	03.05.88
		Eastern Splendour	15.05.88
		Kubbar	28.05.88
		Agios Andraas	06.06.88
B- South Europe- (Container + RORO + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	White Nile V.3/88	30.05.88
		Blue Nile V.4/88	06.05.88
		White Nile V.4/88	19.05.88
		Blue Nile V.5/88	09.06.88
C- U.S.A.- (Container + RORO + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Khartoum V. 1/88	22.04.88
D- South Europe/ East Africa- (Container + RORO)	Lloyd Tries- tino Line	Duino V.4/88	29.04.88
		Sialone V.5/88	23.05.88
		Duino V.8/88	14.06.88
E- U.S.A.-Canada- Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Costas K.	22.04.88
		Almare S.	04.05.88
		Paloma	12.05.88
		Conti Trader	13.05.88
		Ebro	20.05.88
		Almare Torza	22.05.88
		Cham. Fortuna	24.05.88
		Quebec	25.05.88
		Ruth	26.05.88
		C. Navigators	01.06.88
F- North Cont. Ports- (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Usta	02.05.88
		Seaguardian	07.05.88
G- Red Sea Ports- (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrisi	25.04.88

## Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 23 April, 3 May 1988. Dates: R/V 27 02 - 03 05; SB 28 03 - 03 05. Duration: R/V 66 days; SB 37 days.

— EFDIM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 13 May 23 May 1988. Dates: R/V 04 04 - 23 05; SB 18 04 - 23 05. Duration: R/V 50 days; SB 25 days.

The above three vessels are under Suez Canal. (Al-Karamah) discharging in Bremen 21 02 88. Hittien discharging in Rotterdam 23 03 88. Efdim Junior III discharging in Taragona 12 04 88. 13 04 88. Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

## Job Market-place

• The Arab Pharmaceutical Co. requires an accountant manager, graduate of an accredited university, with minimum 10 years' experience. Special attention will be given to applicants with English fluency, M.A. degree, and who passed C.P.A. interested applicants may write to Financial Deputy General Manager, P.O. Box 42, Al-Salt.

• A Saudi Industrial company requires the following employees: 1) factories manager with experience and preferred to be a mechanical engineer; 2) sales manager, a university graduate; 3) accountant and financial manager, university graduate; 4) store manager; 5) maintenance engineer, mechanical; 6) computer systems programmer, university graduate; 7) sales engineer, university graduate; and 8) sales representative, college graduate. Industrial sales experience is preferred. All applicants should have good command of English and enough experience. Interested applicants may submit all documents, C.V. and recent photographs to the offices of the Jordanian Company for Office Equipments, opposite the British Middle East Bank, Assam Khobar Building, Jabbal Al-Hussein.

## Economic Adhocracy

Continued from page 7

cided that the costs of resisting occupation are nothing compared with the gains expected to accrue should they succeed in disposing occupation. Meanwhile the stupid vulgarity of occupation has minimized the returns and enlarged the costs faced by the Arab Palestinians in the occupied territories. Pride is the better alternative. Everyday that passes increases the costs to occupation and enhances the benefits to the occupied. In the eyes of the occupied, the lax resistance means sacrificing the benefits of independence and enhancing the costs in case of surrender.

Jordan's pride also makes it imperative for us to withstand pressure, that could aim at forcing us to accept sacrificing our national dignity. The process of peace is the better alternative to us, but the cost can only go to a certain level. The national pride we adhere to cannot be sacrificed by succumbing to soaring present costs. This lesson must be absorbed by those who think they could twist our arms.

## TENDERS ANNOUNCEMENT

Natural Resources Authority invites the interested tenderers to submit their offers for the following bids. Closing date will be on Sunday May 22, 1988 1.00 p.m. Interested vendors can obtain the tender documents and specifications from the Purchasing Division of NRA, 8th Circle (Bayader Wadi Seer). A bid bond for 3 per cent of the total amount as a bank guarantee or endorsement cheque is to be submitted with the offer, otherwise it will be rejected.

Tender No.	Materials	Price/ Documents
50/88	Workover Rig.	JD 50
51/88	3 phase testing separator & Choke manifold.	JD 25

Natural Resources Authority K.E. Jreisat



## Window On the Philippines

### President Aquino visits ancestral village in China

President Corazon Aquino and her party arrived on 14 April at the coastal city of Xiamen, province of Fujian, in China, where her ancestors had come from. The Philippine President was on a three-day state visit to China which ended on 17 April.

On her arrival at Xiamen, she was greeted by the Philippine Ambassador to China, Mr. Alfonso T. Yuchengco, the Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines, Chen Songli and by the provincial governor of Fujian, Wang Shaoqiao.

From the airport, the President immediately proceeded to her ancestral village of Honglian where villagers waved yellow banners, Philippine and Chinese flags. She spent around an hour in the village and met distant uncle, Xu Yuanxing, now 73 years old. Xu Yuanxing has drawn up for President Aquino a family tree of the Aquino clan stretching back 700 years.

Aquino's great grandfather Xu Yuhuan left China in 1881 for the Philippines where he planted sugar cane. In her arrival speech, the President said the following in Chinese: "I came to China for reasons of state and reasons personal to me; for I am both head of state of my country and a daughter of this village."

Meanwhile, in Beijing she paid a courtesy call on Yang Shangkun, President of China. She also called on Premier Lin Peng. President Aquino's state visit to China was highlighted by her meeting with the Chinese strongman, Deng Xiaoping at the "Great Wall of the People" on 16 April.

### Labour situation in Philippines improves

The Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) has described the Philippine labour situation as "one that is much better than last year because organized labour has become more pragmatic and more mature in handling problems."

According to the statistics gathered by ECOP for the first quarter of 1988, there were only 34 work stoppage cases compared to 147 during the same period in 1987. And in March this year, only nine labour

strikes were declared as against 62 for the same month in 1987.

However, barely three months after the last wage increase, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the Labour Advisory Coordinating Council (LACC) have again urged the government for another daily wage increase of workers from peso 20.00 to peso 25.00.

### Philippines to get new loans from World Bank

According to Finance Secretary Dol Fonso, the Philippine government will get new loans of about US\$500 million from the World Bank this year. He said that US\$200 million will be approved for release in June. However, the release of this amount is tied to reforms being undertaken by the government on public-owned or controlled corporations.

The World Bank has required the Philippine government to submit a progress report on its privatization programme and reform undertaken to streamline operations of some government agencies.

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The Philippines had earlier asked the World Bank for US\$150 million for allocation to the public corporate sector, but it later raised the amount to US\$200 million in order that the government could make its financing projects more effective. Meanwhile, officials of the United States Administration International Development (USAID) said that USAID has committed US\$250 million for the Philippines in 1988 to finance the country's agricultural projects. The bulk of the amount, however, will be allocated for technology transfer, credit programmes and resource development projects.

### Government unions cannot bargain for wage increases

Government unions will not be allowed to bargain for wage increases and other economic

### Edgardo claims more resonance with his ten-string guitar

CLASSICAL GUITARIST Mr. Edgardo Garchitorena has recently performed at the ABS and American School, playing classical pieces, folk songs and popular Arabic tunes. Like some other renowned maestros in the world, he is also actively attempting to arrange a new repertoire for the guitar for the purpose of helping the instrument gain more popularity.

Edgardo says he feels that the guitar is not yet fully broken free from the emphasis of elementary strumming style playing. So he keeps on arranging popular songs if only to prove that the guitar can be played well in a formal solo recital.

Edgardo plays a ten-string guitar claiming a greater resonance which enables him to play or interpret more accurate



Edgardo Garchitorena shows his new guitar

transcriptions because of the four extra additional basses that sustain the tone. The guitar was designed for him by Mr. Dominguez Javier from the Philippines.

He is presently teaching guitar

at the Music World office located at the Fifth Circle Jabal Amman and at the Amman Baccalaureate School. Also, he is the leading guitarist in the newly-formed choir at the St. John Baptist de la Salle in St. Hussein church.

### Give us your news

This page of the newspaper has been arranged to provide a medium which any Filipino expatriate in Jordan may read about matters of interest both from home and from one another here in Jordan.

Keenly interested in broadening the local coverage, a member of the paper's editorial staff took the initiative of meeting with some members of the Filipino Community here in Amman recently.

As a result of this meeting, a committee in charge of gathering and receiving articles or news items from contributors has been set up.

You are therefore, invited to give your articles or news items which you may want to share with others, to one of the following persons:

- 1- Dr and Mrs Felicitio Jinete - Tel: 666361(H), 677642 (O)
- 2- Miss Jean Jone - Tel: 644227, Romero's Restaurant, off 3rd Circle, near Egyptian Embassy, Jabal Amman
- 3- Mrs Julie Ramos Astur - Tel: 810674.



88. PILIPINAS  
The winners of the 88. Pilipinas beauty pageant held at the Araneta Coliseum: from left, Muriel Mural, 88. Pilipinas-Maja; Perida Lempin, 88. Pilipinas-Universe; Antea Robles, 88. Pilipinas-International; and Maretone Daya, 88. Pilipinas-Tourism.

issues which would require appropriation of government funds. This new rule is in accordance with the new guidelines drafted by representatives from five government agencies, namely, the Department of Labour, Civil Service Commission, Department of Justice, Department of Finance and Budget Commission.

The guidelines state that appointments, promotions, distribution of work load, selection of personnel to attend seminars, study grants and upgrading of positions are sole management prerogatives which cannot be subject to negotiations with government unions. What will be negotiable are terms like scheduling of vacation leave, work assignment of pregnant employees, personnel growth and development, safety and protection facilities for handicapped personnel, family planning services for married women, recreational, social, athletic and cultural activities.

The guidelines will be signed by Labour Secretary Franklin Drilon, Civil Service Commissioner Patricia Sto. Tomas, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez, Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Budget Commissioner Carague.

### Message to every Filipino worker

Jordan, you are advised, once again, to carry your residence and work permits at all times wherever you go. As you do not know when or where a police officer may stop you for inspection of your identity documents, it is best to have them in your possession always. Failure to produce these documents on the spot constitutes a violation of the law.

You could (a) be detained and deported if you are unemployed and (b) have your employer pay a penalty of JD 10 per month until he or she gives you such permits, if you are employed.

Should any one of you happen to be without these documents, you, do ask your employer to give them to you.

Should it prove difficult for your employer to appreciate the necessity of having such documents with you at all times and he refuses to give you the original, ask for a photocopy of each permit.

Should you fail to convince your employer, have him or her check this matter at the Philippine Embassy (Tel: 645161).

Should none of the above work, pick the phone, and report the matter to the Embassy. Give them the telephone number of your employer and let them speak on your behalf.

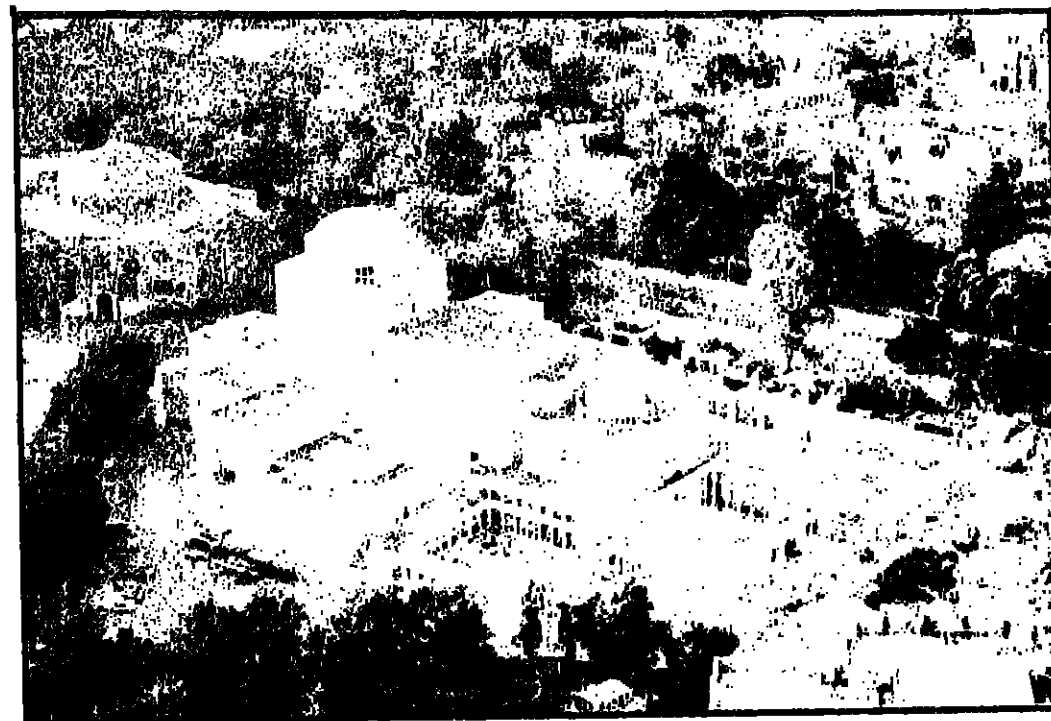
STAR

Telephone: 664153 / 686121

21 APRIL 1988

## New opera house for Cairo's starved art scene

One hundred and two years after Khedive Ismail built Cairo's first opera house, a two-day fire razed it to the ground. Last month, Japanese funding and expertise coupled with Egyptian manpower completed the Education and Culture Center in Gezira. Eager Cairoites already call it their New Opera House. When it formally opens in October, culture fans expect the center to revitalize Cairo's starved arts scene. Recently a director has been appointed, Moscow-trained ballerina Magda Saleh. Speaking to James Bedding, in the April issue of Cairo Today, she said she is the world's first female opera-house director.



The nearly completed opera house gets a finishing polish

Photos by James Bedding

Q. How do you feel about being appointed director of the new opera house?

A. Just great — great for women, great for myself, and great for the opera house.

Q. Isn't it surprising that in Egypt such a job should go to a woman?

A. I suppose so, but if you think of it, women in Egypt have occupied many high positions in many areas. Look at the media, for instance — the heads of the channels are women, and the head of the TV too. My job is just a first anywhere, that's what makes it so unusual.

Q. Why was a former ballerina chosen to direct an opera house?

A. Well, opera in the wide sense involves ballet, music and opera as forms, but I suppose it is unusual for a former ballerina to be the director of such a large complex. It really isn't an opera house, but we will call it that simply because when our old opera house burned down we felt such a loss. But strictly speaking, as the Japanese call it, it's an education and culture complex.

Q. What was your first major public performance?

A. The opening night of the Cairo Ballet, about eight years after the school was started. The Soviet experts started the Cairo school in 1958 under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. We had at the time a man of great vision, authority and culture, Dr. Sarwat Okasha, a bit of a legend to this day. So eight years after the school was opened the Russians put on the first full-length ballet. We always had our little concert performances which grew more ambitious as we grew, but this was a full-length four-act ballet called "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai", which is one of the Soviet ballets dating from the 1930s. Its subject was eminently suitable to Egypt, based on historic fact and also on a poem by Pushkin. I remember I played one of the female leading roles, that of a Polish princess who is captured by a Tartar khan and subsequently murdered by his jealous favorite wife. He got rid of her and then he built a fountain of tears to weep for her because he was so sad to have lost her. The fountain actually exists in Bakhchisarai in Crimea. That's why I said it was based on fact.

I had never seen a standing ovation in Egypt but for that performance we got one. The cast, from leading dancers all the way through the corps, was entirely Egyptian. The majority were students at the Ballet Institute

all the way down to the third year, except for five of us who had just graduated from the Bolshoi school. Some of the guys in the ballet scenes had to be padded out. They were boys of 13 and 14 who were not fully developed, yet they had to look like wild Tartar warriors. There were a lot of costumes and make-up problems to make them look the part. The eldest, who was 18, played the khan and the leading males. And they were very good, they were so good as a matter of fact that our producer, Leonid Lavrovsky, former artistic director of the Bolshoi Ballet, wanted to invite the leading male and female Egyptian dancers to perform with the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. Unfortunately, he died and that never came to be.

Q. When was the cultural scene in Egypt at its liveliest in modern times?

A. There has been a very active cultural life in Cairo, ever since the Khedive built the Opera House in 1869. The high point was in the '60s and early '70s. The credit for that goes to the unique Minister of Culture, Dr. Sarwat Okasha. What you see today — even if it's vestigial — the first dancers in the history of Egypt to be awarded medals or orders by the State. Considering the history of dance and its position in society in Egypt this was something quite exceptional.

Q. But aren't ballet and opera alien to Egyptian culture?

A. We've had alien culture here since the French expedition, and that's almost two centuries now. We're a nation that has been awfully capable throughout our long history of absorbing foreign culture — everybody and their uncle has come over here at some point and just merged and there always seems to be room for more.

Ballet enjoys great popularity, you'd be surprised. Everybody seems to say these arts are not

is mainly what he initiated.

Q. How long did you dance?

A. As a dancer, my career didn't really last very long. A ballerina's career is brief at best and mine was briefer than most, because I actually only danced 8 years.

Q. Why did you give up?

A. One of the main reasons was that the Cairo Opera House burned down in 1971. A lot of our dreams and hopes went up in smoke with the Opera House — because it was really the only theater in Cairo where ballet and opera could be presented properly. We missed the opera house. Something happened to cultural life — it seemed to wane terribly and the school and all these institutes, ballet and so on — all went downhill.

Q. What did you think of the recent performances of "Aida" at Luxor and the pyramids?

A. Both had their merits and demerits, but to use an Americanism, it was a happening not to be missed. The media build-up created an intense interest in opera among people who are normally not that interested. The tickets put a lot of people outside the pale; they couldn't afford the prices. So what happened was, when they announced a free dress rehearsal just before the opening night, thousands of people trooped out to the pyramids to see what it was. If there had been some sort of follow-up on that it would have had great cultural and educational value. As it was, of course that night was very unfortunate, they were having all sorts of hassles, the director and leading tenor had a light, they were one and a half or two hours late starting — people got fed up and left. Anyway it was an indication of just how interested people can get in that kind of an event.

Q. But aren't ballet and opera alien to Egyptian culture?

A. We've had alien culture here since the French expedition, and that's almost two centuries now. We're a nation that has been awfully capable throughout our long history of absorbing foreign culture — everybody and their uncle has come over here at some point and just merged and there always seems to be room for more.

Ballet enjoys great popularity, you'd be surprised. Everybody seems to say these arts are not

Egyptian, and so on, but when you see the people who turn out — and they're not only foreign educated people — there's also a sort of grass-roots audience which is very appreciative. Go to the Ballon Theater anytime they have these rare performances of Russian ballet, the place is filled. And that's without much planning and publicity on the part of the promoters. It gets known just by word of mouth. When we had our own local Cairo ballet and opera seasons we were sold out. I don't think we do the audience credit.

If it's not too much of a cultural trauma, maybe we could enjoy a dual cultural life. I do — I'm very much involved in traditional Egyptian art. I also very much enjoy Western art — any kind of art. It's a matter of education, really, and exposure.

Now we're hoping that the possibility of performance in a truly magnificent theater will encourage a revival of these arts, especially since there is an awful lot of talent. I'm glad some dancers will have the opportunity to start a career in this place.

Q. How can you make tickets to the center cheap enough for it to be accessible to everybody?

A. There's a lot of debate about that. The one thing we want to do, whatever the policy, is not to exclude anybody. At the same time, of course, it's a bit of headache because of the cost of running the place. I have an idea that we could turn to a system of private patronage — there are a great many very wealthy people in Egypt and if we can persuade them to donate to the arts — support the arts like they do in the US — that could probably be a major contribution to the budget. At least, I hope so, because we cannot run a place like this on a shoestring.

Q. How will you go about programming?

A. I propose that we be very flexible in our approach both in administration and in the activities programming. Anyway, we shall try not to limit ourselves to the pedestrian approach — traditional, conservative, and finally dull. (laughs).

Q. Will Japan take part in performances at the center?

A. We owe Japan an immense debt of gratitude for this lovely building. It was built by means of a very generous grant from the government of Japan and it's a monument — if I wanted to sound pompous, I'd say to international co-operation on a truly magnificent scale. Usually international aid is limited to much more "practical" things as if culture were in some way impractical. I really don't agree with that at all. I think it's as necessary to feed the spirit as to feed the body, but we seem to forget about that aspect of things altogether.

We still intend to open in October 1988. We have to outdo the Khedive somehow, look at the show he put on! We must put on something absolutely spectacular and I don't mean only inside the theater, but also out in the surrounding area, and we'll have to build up to it tremendously. I want it to be a sort of international media event. We hope that Japan will share the honor with Egypt of an opening fortnight. As far as I can see now, and it's very early on in planning, but perhaps a gala program of traditional Egyptian and Japanese arts and then mixed programmes. We have one meeting point which is Western art, which we hope to share.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13



# Hakawati's tale of dispersal and return

By Maureen All  
Special to The Star  
LONDON — El Hakawati, the Palestinian theatre group, is on the road again with its latest play, "The Story of Kufur Shamma," an allegorical tale about the dispersal of the Palestinians and life in the diaspora.

The main character, Walid (Nabil El Hajjar), returns home from Cairo after three long years. A BA in hand and suitcase heavy with gifts for his family, he anticipates a joyous homecoming. Instead, his village has been razed and only Kufur Shamma remains as witness to its existence. Walid vows to track down the rest of the inhabitants and bring them back to rebuild their lives.

Accompanied by Ka'wash (Amir Khalil), he embarks on an Odyssey which takes him to Lebanon, Kuwait, and even the United States in a futile quest to reassemble Kufur Shamma's population. The play opens as six footloose travellers finally return. They recount their tale.

As always, El Hakawati presents its story through a blend of mime, folklore and allegory. On tour, dialogue is delivered in a mixture of Arabic and English, with the occasional use of subtitles. The set is sparsely furnished, with a skeleton of a tree, leaning doors, tissue paper and sand.

Everything is absolutely basic and refreshingly inventive. Using masks, minimal costume changes and adaptable props, six actors tackle a series of roles to convey traditional village life, followed by the shock of dispersal.

At home, in the occupied territories, the play lasted nearly four hours. On the European tour, it has been pared down to just under three hours which may account for a certain disjointedness, with sudden breaks in the narrative line. This is not serious enough to spoil the overall continuity of the performance and is amply compensated for by the inventiveness of the staging and the quality of the acting.

With the help of a few paper bags, a handful of stones and an empty plastic drum, the stage is instantly transformed into a stone quarry. With the erection of a single piece of khaki cloth and the

dimming of lights, the dreariness of a refugee camp becomes apparent.

To the strains of Frank Sinatra and with the symbolic last-minute donning of kellywehs, the Palestinian community in America assembles to greet a visitor from the "old country." El Hakawati continues to mature and charm the international audience while retaining an essential simplicity to appeal to the local one.

Founded in the West Bank in 1977 under the directorship of Francois Abu Salem, El Hakawati set out to create its own audience using a combination of knockabout comedy and political rhetoric. Though its style has been compared to the Commedia dell'Arte and to Brecht, it also looks to Arab traditions as the name El Hakawati (storyteller) implies.

Its ability to entertain and inform without recourse to difficult dialogue is an essential ingredient of the Hakawati approach. In some ways, it can be seen as a preserver of cultural traditions, portraying as it does, aspects of day to day Palestinian life, some of which are threatened with extinction.

In the last 11 years the troupe has survived the machinations of the Israeli authorities and its own divisive internal political conflicts which caused splits within the group in the past.

Initially the players followed an itinerant lifestyle performing in villages schools and refugee camps all over the West Bank. A permanent base was established when El-Hakawati took over the abandoned Nunzhal cinema in east Jerusalem in 1983 and converted it into a viable theater and cultural centre for the West Bank.

Several international and local tours brought El Hakawati to the attention of foreign and Arab critics. In West Germany, their performance was described as "funny, bubbling and above all interesting visual theater."

In France, Le Monde described El Hakawati's work as "an eminently political theatre, conceived as a form of resistance that blends allegory, farce and satire." In the UK, one critic wrote, "El Hakawati have consolidated their reputation both internationally and at home as masters of theater high in excitement and sharp in political comment."

During the last UK tour, however, the critics seemed acutely aware of the fact that El Hakawati, by choice or necessity, had lost much of its political bite. The circumstances surrounding the destruction of Kufur Shamma are barely alluded to. The Israelis hardly get a mention. The present situation in the occupied territories is of no relevance. Instead the play focuses on the attitude of the Palestinians to their country.

Not everybody shares Walid's dream of going back. When he finally tracks down his brother's old servant, now living in Kuwait, the man tries to have him arrested. When he ultimately discovers a group of relatives comfortably assimilated in Massachusetts, they share for a moment his dream of The Return, but simply wish him luck in his execution.

It is an approach which is not likely to invoke the wrath of the Israeli censor, but nor will it win over those who have already accused El Hakawati of being too critical of its own people.

Writing collectively, the group (which includes one Jewish member, Jackie Luback) seeks to balance criticism and self-criticism in order to gain a new perspective. Two years ago in "The Story of the Eye and the Tooth," for example, both Arabs and Israelis were shown as fallible. Defending El Hakawati, one actress said: "Without first achieving freedom within our society we can never fight the Israelis."

Dealing with the Israelis has never been easy for El Hakawati.



Simple props transform the stage into different settings

wali and securing permission to perform a new play or to arrange a local tour is a problem. The establishment of the Nunzhal theater was an important landmark in the group's career but local tours are still important. The needs and reactions of this audience must be balanced against the demands of the Israelis.

It took two years before one show "All the Galilean" was allowed to go on tour. Permission to perform "Mahjoub" was withdrawn at the last minute and was only restored after protest from Jewish journalists and intellectuals. The rehearsals for "The Story of the Eye and the Tooth" were interrupted by a visit from the Israeli secret police.

Having got the shows on the road, there is the local audience to deal with. El Hakawati's "In the Name of the Father, the Mother and Son," which is critical of the role of

women in Palestinian society, was not well received. On the other hand, "All the Galilean," which charts the breakdown of a young Palestinian suffering from an identity crisis, unable to decide whether to try to assimilate into Israeli society or remain Palestinian, provoked a more sympathetic response.

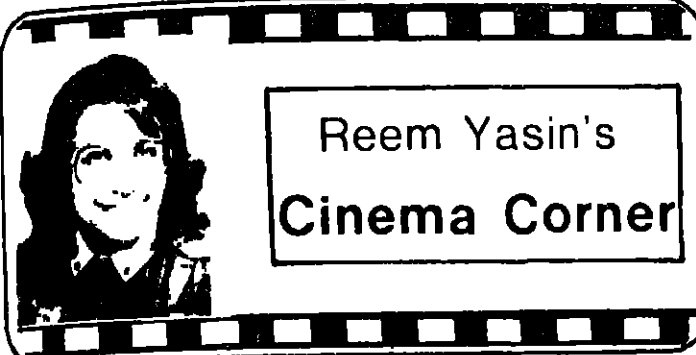
Other plays like "1001 Nights of a Stonethrower" and "Mahjoub Mahjoub," which take up the theme of life under occupation, struck a chord when they performed a few years ago. Today such plays would hardly be tolerated by the Israelis.

Which is why, perhaps, El-Hakawati has turned its attention to the Palestinians outside Israel and why it has chosen to resort more to metaphorical references. As one British critic put it: "While remaining entirely accessible, El-Hakawati have gone into code."

low-budget approach of foreign film makers. Of 300 directors nominated for best director in Oscar history, only nine have been nominated for foreign-language films.

One foreign director who has bridged the artistic gap between Europe and Hollywood is Louis Malle of France, whose "Au Revoir les Enfants," a poignant autobiographical story involving his relationship as a youngster to a Jewish classmate who was seized by the Gestapo, was nominated for best foreign-language film but lost to Gabriel Axel's "Babette's Feast." Malle, who has lived in New York for the last decade, makes both English- and French-language films. Still, his style, in which he likes to retain strong central control of a small crew, often clashes with the grander imperatives of Hollywood, with its unions and large budgets.

He says it took him six months to raise the paltry \$400,000 he needed for "My Dinner With André." By contrast, he went on, "In Hollywood you find \$40 million in five minutes for a project that sometimes I don't understand."



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

## Oscar time in Hollywood

EARLY SPRING is Oscar time in Hollywood. At about the same time every year the eyes of film buffs all over the world focus on the capital of cinema as the Academy Awards are announced and presented for noteworthy achievements in the world of film.

The glittering gold-plated statuette of "Oscar," the dream of almost all who work in the movie business, is still considered as the most important award in the film world. It is bestowed by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for remarkable cinematic achievements not only in acting, directing or writing for the silver screen, but also several other activities relevant to making a movie a real work of art.

This year's Academy Award ceremony, held on 11 April, was the sixtieth celebration of the occasion. As usual with all previous ceremonies the results had been greatly anticipated, and the nominees well known. Among the films that featured largely on the nomination list had been: "Broadcast News," "Moonstruck," "The Last Emperor," "Fatal Attraction," "The Hope and the Glory" and "Wall Street."



Michael Douglas wins Best Actor in "Wall Street"

Of these films, "Moonstruck" won three Oscars: best supporting actress award given to Cher, best supporting actress award won by Olympia Dukakis as well as the award for best original screenplay. Directed by Norman Jewison (who was also nominated for best director award), the film is an ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance. "Moonstruck" was also nominated for Best Picture award but lost it to "The Last Emperor," the film that reaped most of this year's Academy Awards.

"The Last Emperor," directed by the Italian Bernardo Bertolucci managed to win all of its nine nominations among which are the prestigious awards for best picture and best director. Starring John Lone, Peter O'Toole and Joan Chen, the film is a historical drama based on the life of Pu Yi, child-emperor dispossessed of his status when China becomes a republic in 1912, later made puppet-emperor of Manchuria by the Japanese in the Thirties, imprisoned and "re-educated" by the communists in the Fifties and finally freed in 1980 to work as a gardener in Peking until his death in 1967.

With a cost of over twenty million dollars, "The Last Emperor" presents the best of Bertolucci. The film also won its maker the award of the Director's Guild of America only a month before it got him the much coveted and dreamed of Oscar.



Your TV guide

Channel 2

### French Programmes

**Saturday**  
5:45 Le Chevalier de Par-dallon: Father and son continue their adventures with help from their friend Jan.  
7:00 The News in French.  
7:15 Sports Bloopers

**Sunday**  
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.  
8:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest: Alain Chantfort  
7:00 News in French.  
7:15 Science — "La Communication"

**Monday**  
6:00 Louis XI: The last episode  
7:00 The News in French.  
The weekly sports magazine.

**Tuesday**  
6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres, a quiz show  
6:30 Lucky Luke is to guard a wagon load of gold to San Francisco, but the secret slips out.  
7:00 The News in French.  
7:15 Le Monde Selon Georges. A documentary "The World According to Georges."

**Wednesday**  
6:00 Les Miserables — eps 2  
7:00 The News in French.  
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

**Thursday**  
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.  
6:30 The Magical World of Chantal Goya, a series for children.  
7:00 The News in French.  
7:15 Sports Bloopers

**Friday**  
5:30 French Feature Film: "Pas de Problème" — If Daniel had picked up Anita as planned, she wouldn't have found a dying man on her doorstep... but then she wouldn't have met Jean Pierre.  
7:00 The News in French.  
7:15 Le Magazine Sirocco: Nino II, the greatest French bull fighter.

### English Programmes

**Saturday**  
8:30 Yes, Prije Minister "Power of the People"  
9:00 Saturday Variety Show.  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Feature Film: "Turning Point" Shirley MacLaine and Anne Bancroft are two rivals squabbling over the artistic soul of a young dancer. The question, as always, is whether to dance or love. With Mikhail Baryshnikov as the Russian dancer.

**Sunday**  
8:30 My husband and I. On the Carpet.  
9:10 Documentary: "World in Flames" — roles of the key players in World War II.  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Ohara  
11:10 Rich Man, Poor Man.

**Monday**  
8:30 Perfect Strangers — a young man is visited by his strange cousin from a distant land in this new comedy series.  
9:10 Secret Army  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Feature Film: "Death Wish" — Charles Bronson in a violent tale of crime and revenge set in New York City.

**Tuesday**  
8:30 No Place Like Home  
9:10 Standby — Light! Camera! Action

10:00 News in English  
10:20 Murder She Wrote: This week's episode takes Jessica to the circus.  
11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

**Wednesday**  
8:30 New Series: "The Spectacular World of Guinness Records": the biggest, the wildest, the most incredible people, facts and figures.  
9:00 Hooperman.  
9:30 Tales of the Unexpected.

10:00 News in English  
10:20 Napoleon and Josephine. Part three: Napoleon declares himself Emperor of France but Josephine is unable to produce an heir and he is forced to divorce her. But without her his victories turn to defeats.

**Thursday**  
8:30 Charlie Chaplin: the original films have been improved by new production techniques.  
9:10 Wish me luck  
10:20 Feature Film: Samantha Egger is the "Lady in the Car" who gets involved in murder and intrigue as she drives through France.



Samantha Egger

**Friday**  
8:30 Growing Pains. "Dance Fever, Part II"  
9:10 Magnum.  
10:00 News in English  
10:20 Falcon Crest.  
11:10 Rich Man Poor Man.



Death Wish is Monday's Feature Film

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

## International flavour at Oscars



Oscar winners from four countries: From left, Michael Douglas, Gabriel Axel, Sean Connery and Bernardo Bertolucci.

Norman Jewison ("Moonstruck"), and a Swede, Lasse Hallstrom ("My Life as a Dog").

The American directors are not happy about this, but accept it, said George Schaefer, chairman of the theater, film and television department at the University of California in Los Angeles and himself director of more than 240 film, television and theater productions.

Curiously, the studio executives who acted as midwife for two of the nominees for best picture — "Hope and Glory"

and "The Last Emperor" — was John Putnam, a Briton who was dismissed as chairman of Columbia Pictures.

Many Hollywood leaders, like Charles Powell, a governor of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, saw evidence that the academy was not a cliché. "Hollywood likes to see itself as an international film capital," he said. "This is not a new sensation."

Perhaps too much can be made of the foreign nominations. Except for Hallstrom's entry, all

four films are major studio releases in the English language, although "The Last Emperor" was shot in China and financed with \$25 million from a consortium of European merchant bankers. Some say it was just happenstance that all were foreign-born directors.

Still, the selections raise interesting questions about the growing internationalization of the movie industry and about the historic tension between the dominant big budget popular Hollywood ethic and the more artistic

By Robert Reinhold  
New York Times Service

FROM THE beginning, Hollywood has welcomed foreigners. The first Academy Award for best actor 60 years ago went to a German, Emil Jannings, and the parade of directors fleeing Nazi Europe — Billy Wilder, Michael Curtiz, Ernst Lubitsch, Fred Zinneman — certainly enriched the American postwar film industry. Then, of course, there was the venerated Alfred Hitchcock, who was British.

Nonetheless, the glittery crowd gathering for the 60th annual Academy Awards ceremonies found it remarkable that all five nominees for best director were non-Americans. It is the first time that this has happened.

"I'm not surprised at this example of non-chauvinism," said Bernardo Bertolucci, the Italian who directed "The Last Emperor," which won Oscars in nine categories. "I think it's great."

The others nominated were two Britons, Adrian Lyne ("Fatal Attraction") and John Boorman ("Hope and Glory"), a Canadian,